National Library
Bibliothèque Nationale
FEB 14 1979
NEWSPAPER SECTION
SECTION DES JOURNAUX

ORDER SECTION
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA
395 WELLINGTON ST.
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A 0N4

The Canadian INDIA TIMES

Thursday, February 1, 1979
Ottawa, Canada
Volume 12, No.3
Single copy 30 cents
(The national voice of Indo-Canadians)

Indo-Canadian tax payers harassed

3 dollars monthly, good for Indians!

A correspondent

You are an honest tax-payer, you have been diligently filing your tax returns each year, carefully following instructions given in the tax form and the income tax guide. You made no false statements, concealed no significant and pertinent information and Revenue Canada accepted your return each year. You would think therefore that you have no reason to expect any trouble from your local tax office. *Right?* Wrong. If you are an Indo-Canadian tax-payer and have claimed tax-exemption for supporting a non-resident dependent in India (for example, your parents) in any year since 1974 who had a monthly income of $2.82 or more, you may receive a letter from the tax-man asking you to return all those refunds with retro-active effect.

This new drive of Revenue Canada has nothing to do with the department's recent much publicised efforts to crack down on some unscrupulous tax-payers who have abused income tax provisions regarding non-resident dependents and filed false claims in this respect. It stems, instead, from a recent internal reinterpretation of the dependency status of non-reisdent dependents. According to this interpretation, a dependent living in India and having a montly income $2.82 per month does not need any support!

Thus, if your father has an income of $10 per month and is required to support your mother and one other dependent, you cannot claim an exemption for any support sent either to him or to any of the other two dependents. His income is deemed sufficient to support himself and two dependents.

The department has issued instructions to audit all non-resident dependent claims going back to 1974 and apply the new interpretation with retro-active effect. Therefore, many of you out there are going to be asked to return up to thousands of legitimately claimed refunds in the coming months.

How did tax office come up with a figure of $2.82 per month? They have done so by inventing a new formula for the adequate level of support for non-resident dependents. According to this formula, the [illegible] level of income below which an exemption may be claimed for non-resident dependent is 21 per cent of the per capita income of the country in which the dependent lives. Since the India per capita income in 1975 was $158, this level works out to be $33.78 per year. The department assumes that this level of support is equivalent to the Canadian old age security pension. This formula enables the tax officials to innocently claim impartial justice and equity of applications even though it obviously causes hardships on tax-payers with dependents in poorer countries of the world such as India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

If you receive a reassessment of your claim from the tax-office, you should not comply with it without protest. Here are some of the things that you may do to fight this unjust and arbitrary interpretation of the tax laws:

(1) Ask the Department of National Revenue to give the precise grounds for reassessment.

(2) File an objection with the Tax Review Board.

(3) Contact or write to your local member of parliament.

National income rises

New Delhi (IBS) — The national income during 1977-78 has registered an increase of 7.4 percent over the previous year. In 1976-77, the increase was only 1.4 percent. The figure has been computed at constant prices of 1070-71, in order to eliminate the effect to changes in the price structure.

According to the Central Statistical Organization, the net national income of India stood at Rs. 433,950 million as compared to Rs. 403,950 million during the previous year.

The per capita income at 1970-71 prices during 1977-78 has been computed at Rs. 690 as compared to 656 in 1976-77. This shows an increse of 5.2 per cent in 1977-78, in contrast to decline of 0.6 per cent in 1976-77 over 1975-76.

Charan rejoins cabinet

New Delhi, Jan. 26 - Charan Singh, who was ousted as home minister seven months ago, rejoined Prime Minister Morarji Desai's Cabinet yesterday, thus ending a running feud within the ruling Janata Party.

Mr. Singh was sworn in as Cabinet minister by President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy at the presidential palace and was designated as Deputy Prime Minister in charge of the finance portfolio. H.M. Patel was moved from that post to home ministry, a post held by Mr. Desai since the exit of Mr. Singh amid a raging controversy.

Mr. Singh, the [illegible] leader of India's farmers, issued an ultimatum last month, saying that if Mr. Desai continued to ignore the claims of his political faction he would withdraw its support of the Government.

Of the five factions that came together as the Janata Party to fight the elections of March, 1977, and wrested power from former prime minister Indira Gandhi, Mr. Singh's faction, the Bharatiya Lok Dal, is the second-largest in Parliament. The Jan Sangh, with 90 members in the 304-member ruling party in Parliament, ranks first.

Mr. Singh's faction has nearly 70 members while Mr. Desai's own faction, the old Congress Party, has no more than 30 members.

Mr. Singh's exit would have led to the fall of the Government. Already the image of the party was badly tarnished by Mr. Singh's open attacks.

[New York Times]

Sanjay arrested

From Our Correspondent

New Delhi: Sanjay Gandhi, son of the former Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi was arrested in New Delhi on January 19 for non-appearance before the additional [illegible] in a case pending against him relating to the arrest and detention of some prominent liquor dealers of UP during the emergency.

He was later granted bail by the additional session judge, N.K. Chawla on a personal bond for Rs 10,000 with a surety in the like amount. He was ordered to appear before the court in Lucknow.

The non-bailable warrant was issued by the Magistrate of Lucknow when neither Mr. Gandhi nor his lawyer was present in the court on Jan. 13 to conduct the proceedings the criminal case pending against [illegible].

The magistrate ordered the forfeiture of bail bonds and sureties of Mr. Gandhi.

On an earlier occasion when his case was to be taken up in the Lucknow court supporters of Mr. Gandhi created an unruly scene and the hearing of the case had to be postponed. The crowd was dispersed after the police resorted to a lathi charge.

James Vertes, the Hungarian Ambassador to India, receiving the "Golden Peacock" for the best feature film awarded to the Hungarian Film "Hungarians", directed by Zoltan Fabri

The award was presented by the Information and Broadcasting Minister, L.K. Advani [centre]. Ousmane Sembène of Senegal is on the left.

Illegal immigration

Gauhati, Jan. 26 (UNI) - The Assam Government is deeply concerned about the continuing influx of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh, according to an official spokesman.

The Government has conveyed this concern to the centre and urged it to take up the issue with the Bangladesh Government.

The problem has provoked numerous agitations, including two statewide strikes in recent months and a new party has been formed with eviction of illegal immigrants as one of its main demands.

The problem has existed since the early years of independence. But its impact has only lately begun to be manifest in many ways, including a phenomenal spurt in population growth, changing composition of the electorate in border areas, rapid destruction of forests and diminishing employment opportunities for Assamese youth.

The 1971 Census showed an abnormal 34.34 per cent rise in Assam's population. Indications are that the increase will be no less spectacular in the current decade.

The increase has been stupendous in the State's biggest but economically the most backward district of Gopalpara, where 147-km of border with Bangladesh runs through a vast open plane and a stretch of the Brahmaputra.

The survey also showed that of the district's present population of about 3,000,000 almost 1,6000,000 RPT 1,600,000 are immigrants.

An offshoot of this population explosion has been a sudden change in the composition of the district's electorate. Many a leader believes that this change may in time have a potent bearing on state politics.

The immigrants and their co-religionists are now in outright majority in seven of the nineteen assembly constituencies in the district. These are: Mankachar, South Salmara, Dhubri, Bilasipara, Gosalpara West, Jalewar, and Bilasipara East.

In five more constituencies they are numerous enough to be crucial for an electoral victory.

Almost a similar transformation has overtaken the smaller border district of Cachar, which returns fifteen legislators to the 126-member state assembly.

After crossing into Assam, the illegal immigrants invariably gravidate towards sparsely populated forest regions if they have no relations to shelter them in towns or border villages. This not only protects them from immediate detection and expulsion but also allows them to learn Assamese before moving on to towns if they so wish.

Till a few years ago, the infiltrators were concentrated in the western districts of Goalpara and Kamrup. With the pressure on land increasing in the two districts, they have lately been pushing eastwards.

Recently several families of illegal immigrants were detected in the far away eastern district of Sibsagar. Assam Police, combing a reserve forest after the January 5 massacre of Nagas, stumbled on a settlement of immigrants, left unharmed by the raiders, in the heart of the forests.

While the literacy rate has risen to about 30 per cent of the population, employment opportunities and tea gardens held by the employment review committee of the state assembly last year noted that people with Assamese as mother tongue constituted only 38 per cent of the employees, a majority of them in lower categories of employment.

U.S. arms and Ram's hope

New Delhi (IBS) - Defence Minister, Jagjivan Ram, expressed the hope that US would honour its assurances given to India that it would not disturb the military balance in the sub-continent.

The Minister while talking to newsmen stated that he had seen the reports in the press about likely American supply of sophisticated arms to Pakistan including aircraft, but he would not like to comment on the report since he did not have any information on the subject.

Reiterating his confidence in the armed forces, he said that they would always be ready to meet any requirement of our security. In reply to a question why India was not spending more on the security of the country, the Minister said: "We are spending about 4 per cent of our GNP and modernisation which is a continuous process was going on. The three wings of the armed forces have been modernised keeping in view the national security and availability of resources."

The degree of defence preparedness of the country, he said, depended substantially upon what its adversaries were capable of. Equally, the kind of weapons and equipment that an army should be equipped with was determined by the nature and magnitude of the threat facing the country, technological advancements in the field of weaponary and equipment, likely battlefield environment, and, last but not the least the availability of resources.

Talking about the strike power of the air force, Ram said that India had decided to buy the Jaguars and it would be possible to take care of any eventuality. So far as small arms were concerned, India was self-sufficient and scientists were busy developing the armoury further.

In order to keep pace with the mechanical reliability of the Vijayanta Tank, it was being further improved and there were plans to improve its night fighting capability and fire control systems. This tank would continue to be the mainstay of the armour for some years.

SHAHNAZ CALLS IT A DAY

Islamabad (IBS) - Pakistan's Shahnaz Sheikh has announced his retirement from international hockey.

He told a Press Conference that he was leaving the field to make room for new blood.

Shahnaz, who first played for Pakistan in 1969, has taken part in 112 first class matches so far and scored 80 goals.

The player pleaded for having at least one artificial turf in Pakistan because future international field hockey matches were to be played on such turf.

Burning spring of Bihar

Hazaribagh (IBS) — In the heart of a deep, rugged valley on the outskirts of Banghari village in the Vamdutahan area 40 km from here there hangs on a bamboo notice in Hindi. It reads: "Smoking or lighting any material strictly forbidden. Any one found committing such offences will be severely dealt with." The area has been cordoned off. A natural spring at the centre of the area spouts water.

This is the spring that had been ablaze for 24 days since Dec.8. As the flame burned the spring spouted water to a height of about 30 feet. The flame has earned the spring a "Godhood".

News of the "miracle" spread like wild fire. Along came devotees from nearby villages of Arrah, Gaato, Murpa, Kundi. Some came by car from Ranchi, Hazaribagh and even Patna. A month-long religious fair complete with kirtan was held. Flowers and garlands can be still seen scattered. Unseen, lie numerous coins the devotees threw into the spring.

Even a week after the flame was put out by the police the villagers-farm labourers and coal miners-offered "puja" to their new found "deity".

Indians to run Nigerian railways

New Delhi (IBS) - The management of Nigeria Railway Corporation have been handed over to the Rail India Technical and Economic Service Limited under a three-year agreement.

According to the agreement, the Nigerian Government invited the Indian organization to take over the management and technical support of NRC to correct the Corporation's "catalogue of operational deficiencies."

After a period of not exceeding three years, the RITES will hand back to the Nigerian Government an "effective and efficient" managed railway system manned fully by Nigerian personnel."

The Transport Commissioner (Minister) Mr Shehu Waziri had disclosed last year that the findings of several international consultants showed that NRC's top management did not appear competent enough to manage and operate a modern railway system.

Gadgets to check smuggling

New Delhi (IBS) — Modern electronic gadgets are being installed at all the four international airports in the country to stop passengers from abusing the relaxed customs regulations and bringing contraband from abroad.

Minister of State for Finance, Satish Agarwal said that these gadgets would facilitate detection of contraband concealed by a passenger whether on his person or in his baggage. Close-circuit television sets have already been installed.

Under the new regulations, a passenger can walk off simply by saying that he does not have any dutiable item although the officials have a prescribed drill to check 10 to 15 per cent of all such passengers.

Agarwal said intelligence and preventive machinery of the customs was also being strengthened at all these airport. An air intelligence unit had already been set up in Bombay.

1971 poll rigged: Desai

New Delhi, Jan. 27 (UNI) - Morarji Desai alleges widespread rigging in the 1971 Lok Sabha elections which returned Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Congress Party to power with a thumping majority.

In the third volume of his autobiography, "The Story of My Life", to be published shortly, he says "the elections were neither free nor fair."

Mr. Desai says: "Full use was made of Government machinery and resources by the ruling party and extraordinarily large funds were collected by Mrs. Gandhi's party from industrialists and businessmen by liberally granting them licences and permits for import of machinery and raw materials or by manipulating credits from the nationalised banks."

Talking about the mid-term Lok Sabha poll, he says: "In most of the constituencies, they purchased votes with money, liquor and the free distribution of consumer goods."

Mr. Desai lists several other malpractices. These include the manipulation of ballot papers. One method, he alleges consisted in getting ballot papers marked in advance with invisible ink which reappeared later and the use of special ink at the time of polling which disappeared later.

After the elections were over, a scientist friend of his obtained a few used ballot papers from an election official, perhaps by bribing him, and demonstrated to him how the colour of a few of them was different and how the ink disappeared and reappeared. These ballot papers could not, however, be produced in a court of law as they were illegally obtained, he says.

The second method of manipulation, he says was to substitute ballot boxes, after the polling was over, by new ones containing favourably marked ballot papers.

Mr. Desai says that in order that the account of used and unused ballot papers taken at the time of counting of votes did not disclose the manipulation, the rule requiring the counting of ballot papers of every polling station separately was changed by the election commissioner just before the elections were due when the Lok Sabha stood dissolved.

Mr. Desai says: "I was fully convinced about the use of these methods from the behaviour of two of the members of the ruling party who were elected from Bombay. These two members were so pessimistic about their prospects that they told their workers, during the two or three days preceding the polling, to see that they did not forfeit their deposits. They were so convinced about their defeat that they were not present at the time of counting during the first few hours. Only when they got the message from their agents that they were leading did they rush to the counting place. Apparently they were not aware of the manipulation."

American studies boosted

Hyderabad (IBS) - New facilities have been dedicated at the American Studies Research Centre here.

The ASRC was established in 1964 as a voluntary academic body for the study of American history and literature.

It is a registered Indian society supported by grants from both the Indian and US Governments, and gifts from foundations and individuals.

Speaking at the dedication ceremony January 15, John E. Reinhardt Director of US International Agency, called ASRC "unique in all Asia".

"For me," he added, "it epitomises the basic concepts underlying an increasingly significant way of thinking about global education, and the growing mutual dependence among the nations of the world."

Reinhardt, who came to India specifically for the dedication of the Centre, said that the Centre "exemplies the mutuality of global education." It not only contributed to significant research in American history, literature and society, it also encouraged expanded awareness of the world and meaningful identification with all mankind."

Dr. Robert P. Goheen, US Ambassador to India, said that the study of American civilization in India was part of the world-wide stretching of the frontiers of knowledge as contacts between nations and cultures deepened. He hoped the ASRC would give access to the people of India to the complex American experience.

Family planning picks up

New Delhi, (UNI) - The southern and eastern states are faring well in regard to the family planning programme, while the northern states are lagging far behind, according to the latest assessment made by the health and family welfare ministry.

Himachal Pradesh is the only state in the northern belt which is reported to have risen up to the expectation in the family planning drive launched on new year's day to make good the shortfall.

According to Health Ministry sources, the response from other northern states - Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh - to the drive, which will cover the whole of this month, has not been encouraging.

The southern and eastern states whose performance was reported to be significant are Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal. In the western zone Gujarat is reportedly making good headway towards implementation of the family planning programme as compared to Maharashtra which at one time was much ahead of Gujarat.

The sources said that by and large the union territories were carrying out the programme vigorously.

VARIETIES OF SOCIALISM

Bhopal, Jan. 29 (UNI) - Prime Minister Morarji Desai said that according to his knowledge 55 varieties of socialism were known to exist in the world.

"I had read all about them in the jail in 1932-33", he told a news conference. He said that socialism should not be confused with communism.

"I am not affected by any of them", he added.

Nehru A... Japa...

New Delhi: The Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1978 was conferred on the Most Venerable Nichidastsu Fujii of Japan.

The citation of the award said: The Most Venerable Nichidastsu Fujii had lived for more than nine decades a life of service, sacrifice and truth. Beginning from his early days in the island of Kyushu in the last part of the 19th century till today he had dedicated himself to preserving ideals of non-violence, reason and harmony in society so that the precepts of humanism and compassion held so dear by him, transcend the cries of daily life and bring inner calm and peace to peoples and nations. His has

Congress(I) v...

Hyderabad, Jan 29 (UNI): The Congress(I) maintained its firm hold on Andhra Pradesh when its candidates retained both the Lok Sabha seats — Secunderabad and Siddipet (SC) — and one Assembly seat, polling for which were held this month with increased margin.

Shiv Sankar was declared elected from the Secunderabad Lok Sabha constituency defeating his nearest Janata rival Mrs. T. Lakshmikanthamma by a majority of 19,945 votes. In the general election, Mrs. Lakshmikanthamma had lost by a margin of 3647 votes. CPI candidate Raj Bahadur Gaur and 14 others lost their deposits.

From Siddipet (SC), Mr. N. Yellaiah has declared elected. He defeated his nearest rival, Mr. C. Ramchandra Rao of the Janata, by a mjaority of 1,74,079 votes. In the general electio the Congress

Fortified salt to ...

Hyderabad (IBS) — Scientists of the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) believe they have finally, found a way to wipe out anaemia from the country.

The Director of Hyderabad-based NIN, Dr. S.G. Srikantiah, said NIN would have complete data in "six months" to enable the Government to launch the anaemia prevention program.

Anaemia, a nutritional disorder caused by lack of iron in the diet, affects three out of five pregnant women.

After years of studies NIN found that the best way to prevent anaemia was to fortify common salt with some special compounds of iron. Iron fortified salt (IFS) was tried first for 16 months among school children in Hyderabad. After that the study was extended to Delhi, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

About 70,000 people of all ages are involved in the IFS study that began about a year ago.

At the level of fortification (one gram of iron for each kilogram of common salt) IFS can completely prevent anaemia while being totally harmless to those who otherwise get adequate iron from their diet.

The NIN Director said the cost of fortification was about five paisa per kilogram and "the extra cost for the consumer will be Rs. 25 for the whole year."

IFS had passed consumer acceptance tests. "It is just not possible to distinguish it from ordinary salt on the basis of

Smeared Ink

ed: Desai

m, and demonstrated to him
the colour of a few of them
different and how the ink
peared and reappeared.
ballot papers could not,
ver, be produced in a court
w as they were illegally
ed, he says.

second method of manipula-
he says was to substitute
boxes, after the polling was
by new ones containing
rably marked ballot papers.

Desai says that in order that
count of used and unused
papers taken at the time of
ing of votes did not disclose
nipulation, the rule requir-
e counting of ballot papers
ry polling station separately
changed by the election
missioner just before the
ons were due when the Lok
stood dissolved.

Desai says: "I was fully
iced about the use of these
ds from the behaviour of
the members of the ruling
who were elected from
ay. These two members
so pessimistic about their
pects that they told their
ers, during the two or three
receding the polling, to see
they did not forfeit their
its. They were so convinced
their defeat that they were
present at the time of
ing during the first few
. Only when they got the
ge from their agents that
vers leading did they rush to
unting place. Apparently
were not aware of the
ulation."

es boosted

tion, and the growing trust
pendence among the nati-
the world."

who came to India
ically the evaluation of
Centre, the role of the Centre
mplies the equality of
education, ... not only
ibuted to ... ro-
b in American history, ...
and society, ... the ...
expanded awareness of the
and meaningful identifica-
with all mankind.

g picks up

Nehru Award for Japanese

New Delhi: The Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1978 was conferred on the Most Venerable Nichidastsu Fujii of Japan.

The citation of the award said: The Most Venerable Nichidastsu Fujii had lived for more than nine decades a life of service, sacrifice and truth. Beginning from his early days in the island of Kyushu in the last part of the 19th century till today he had dedicated himself to preserving ideals of non-violence, reason and harmony in society so that the precepts of humanism and compassion held so dear by him, transcend the cries of daily life and bring inner calm and peace to peoples and nations. His has been a life inspired by prayer and tempered by self-discipline and introspection. Convinced that self-sacrifice, simplicity and austerity constitute essential values for human existence, he has resisted forces of authoritarianism and violence for eight decades of his life."

Presenting the award the President, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, said Venerable Fujii was an "inspiring and dynamic" participant in the spiritual regeneration of India since it became free. In honouring "Fujii Guruji", as he was affectionately called, "we are honouring the great Indian tradition of reverence for learning and renunciation."

Congress(I) wins elections

Hyderabad, Jan 29 (UNI): The Congress(I) maintained its firm hold on Andhra Pradesh when its candidates retained both the Lok Sabha seats — Secunderabad and Siddipet (SC) — and one Assembly seat, polling for which were held this month with increased margin.

Shiv Sankar was declared elected from the Secunderabad Lok Sabha constituency defeating his nearest Janata rival Mrs. T. Lakshmikanthamma by a majority of 19,945 votes. In the general election, Mrs. Lakshmikanthamma had lost by a margin of 3847 votes. CPI candidate Raj Bahadur Gaur and 14 others lost their deposits.

From Siddipet (SC), Mr. N. Yellaiah has declared elected. He defeated his nearest rival, Mr. C. Ramchandra Rao of the Janata, by a mjority of 1,74,079 votes. In the general electio the Congress lead was 1,02,870.

The Sattupalli seat was held by former Chief Minister J. Vengala Rao who resigned in the wake of the Vimadalal Commission report. Congress (I) candidate J. Venkateswara Rao won by a comfortable majority of 23,058 votes over his nearest rival, a Janata — supported independent candidate, Mr. U. Sathyam. In the general election, Mr. Vengala Rao, contesting on Congress ticket, had defeated both Congress(I) and Janata candidates.

In Nidumulu, the CPI(M), the only political party in the field, had a smooth sailing and its candidate Mrs. Guntur Dhanasuryavati won by a big margin of 44,032 votes over her nearest rival. All the six independents in the field lost their deposits. The seat was earlier held by Mrs. Dhanasuryavati's husband, the late Mr. Bapaniah.

Fortified salt to wipe out anaemia

Hyderabad (IBS) — Scientists at the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) believe they have finally found a way to wipe out anaemia from the country.

The Director of Hyderabad-based NIN, Dr. S.G. Srikantiah, said NIN would have complete data in "six months" to enable the Government to launch the anaemia prevention program.

Anaemia, a nutritional disorder caused by lack of iron in the diet, affects three out of five pregnant women.

After years of studies NIN found that the best way to prevent anaemia was to fortify common salt with some special compounds of iron. Iron fortified salt (IFS) was tried first for 16 months among school children in Hyderabad. After that the study was extended to Delhi, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

About 70,000 people of all ages are involved in the IFS study that began about a year ago.

At the level of fortification (one gram of iron for each kilogram of common salt) IFS can completely prevent anaemia while being totally harmless to those who otherwise get adequate iron from their diet.

The NIN Director said the cost of fortification was about five paisa per kilogram and "the extra cost for the consumer will be Rs. 25 for the whole year."

IFS had passed consumer acceptance tests. "It is just not possible to distinguish it from ordinary salt on the basis of colour or taste of cooked food," he said.

Other developing countries like Malaysia and Thailand are keen to use the NIN formula. "But we have asked them to wait for six months until the study is complete," Dr. Srikantiah said. IFS, for the present study, is made at a plant in Madras supplied by UNICEF.

Rice revolution

New Delhi (IBS) — A "rice revolution" is on, in India. There has been a record increase of over 30 per cent in Government rice procurements so far this year.

This signals an important change in the country's agricultural position.

Rice is beginning to show some of the momentum which wheat did in the first flush of the "green revolution."

A member of the National Planning Commission recently drew attention to the 25 per cent increase in rice production last year, and said that the green revolution is getting accelerated in the country's "rice zones".

More than 40 per cent of the 16.5 million tonnes of food — grains currently held by the Food Corporation of India is accounted for by rice.

The Government has allowed rice to be included in the food-for-work program, enabling the Southern rice-eating States, which account for most of the country's seasonal rural unemployment, to take part in it.

However, some doubts remain. The large bulk of rice procurement is still being done in Punjab, followed by Haryana. A surplus rice State like Andhra Pradesh comes a poor third. There is hardly any rice procurement taking place in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. This seems to suggest that the rice boom is confined largely to the "green revolution" northern States of Punjab and Haryana, and not to the "rice zones" as such making the picture much less rosy.

Punjab leaders arrested

Chandigarh (IBS) — Eleven prominent Congress (I) leaders of Punjab, including former Lok Sabha Speaker and Union Minister, Gurdial Singh Dhillon and former Punjab Chief Minister Zail Singh were arrested here early in January.

They were arrested for "forming an unlawful assembly in defiance of prohibitory orders".

They had staged a dharna (sit-down strike) in front of the house of Chief Minister Parkash Singh Badal.

Among others arrested were: Hans Raj Sharma, former Finance Minister of Punjab, Bairam, leader of the Opposition in the Punjab Assembly; Jugraj Singh and Raghbir Singh, both former Chairmen of the Punjab Cooperative Marketing Board, Chaudhri Jander Singh, MLA and Ajaib Singh Vakil and Jai Mimi Ex-MLA.

Congress (I) to support Charan

Varanasi, Jan. 28 (UNI) - The Congress (I) will support Charan Singh if he became Prime Minister after reviving his Bharatiya Lok Dal, Kalpnath Rai, General-Secretary of the Congress (I) Parliamentary Party said here.

He told newsmen that Mrs. Indira Gandhi had no plan to become Prime Minister even if she gained strength after the merger of the two Congress parties.

After the disintegration of the Janata Party, which he said was in the offing, there was every likilhood of Charan Singh becoming the Prime Minister with the support of many, including the Congress (I), he said.

Meanwhile the Congress (I) Working Committee is likely to meet here this week to discuss "specific proposals" and modalities to bring about reunification of the two Congress parties.

Congress (I) sources indicated today that the proposals had been exchanged between the leaders of the two parties in the past few days.

One of the proposals is that the Working Committees of both the parties should first meet separately and pass identical resolutions. Subsequently, a joint meeting of the two working committees should be held to elect a provisional president.

The pre-split AICC should be convened thereafter to ratify the election of the provisional president or elect a new president.

According to Congress (I) leaders, Dr. Chenna Reddy and A.R. Antuley, the issue of Mrs. Gandhi being the president of the United Congress, is not negotiable.

21,000 Scientists in pool

New Delhi, Jan 23 (UNI): In the last 20 years of its existence, 21,495 scientists, engineers and doctors working abroad were enrolled in the scientists pool under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

According to the technical manpower bulletin of the division for scientific and technical personnel, CSIR had offered jobs to 11,276 of these persons.

Out of those who were offered jobs, only 7,300 returned to India.

Surpeisingly, of those who returned, only 4,945 accepted the jobs offered and joined duty.

Of those who joined, 227 scientists went abroad again and 4427 left the pool service on securing regular employment.

In 1978 July, 291 were working as pool officers.

Some 1160 scientists selected to the pool wanted employment in India on their own without joining the pool.

Some 1130, persons did not respond to the pool offer, though they were in India at the time of the offer.

The scientists pool was set up by the CSIR to attract brilliant scientists working abroad by providing them temporary jobs upto two years while they are looking for permanent jobs in India.

The largest number of those who were selected by the pool for jobs in India came from the United States (4,770). This was followed by Britain (3,938) European countries (1,536) and Canada (755).

Category wise, about 71 percent of medical personnel enrolled in the scientists pool, 52 percent of scientists, 46 percent of engineers, and 35 percent of technologists had been selected.

An opinion survey conducted among the pool officers, says the bulletin, showed that most of the selected were "fully satisfied."

There was, however, some "dissatisfaction, arising mainly from temperamental differences, high expectations and conflict of interests between internal staff and the pool officers.

CPI MP STABBED TO DEATH

Madras (IBS) — G. Murugaiyan, CPI MP representing the Nagapattinam constituency, was stabbed to death at Chitamali near his home, according to the CPI office here.

He had just alighted from a bus when he was attacked by some unknown person.

The CPI office said the reasons for the assault, which occurred at about 11-30 p.m., were not known.

Round the world in 80 days for only U.S.$1199. It's the last of the world's best bargains

Air India has an exciting new round the world economy class fare for you at a bargain price of only U.S. $1199, from New York, Seattle and several major cities in the U.S.A. in conjunction with Northwest Airlines.

And, what is more . . . there is no limit to the number of stop-overs you make, but the minimum is four. Connections can be arranged at the applicable fare from Canadian cities.

Reservations must be made and tickets purchased 30 days before departure. Other conditions are applicable to this special fare created especially for you.

Call your Travel Agent or Air-India now for your round the world bargain fare on Air-India.

AIR-INDIA
Something good going for you

380 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M5H 2V6 Phone: (416) 869-0383
1 Place Ville Marie, Montreal, Quebec H3B 2C3 Phone: (514) 871-1367
650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 4N9 Phone: (604) 681-9226

Smeared Ink

THE CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

[Published on the first and third Thursday of every month]

161 DALHOUSIE ST., OTTAWA, CANADA K1N 7C3

phone 235-2354

"Second Class Mail, Registration Number 1898"

EDITOR: Mrs. T.J. Samuel

REPRESENTATIVES:

TORONTO: Mangala Das [Parshot] 633-7723

VANCOUVER: Sabe Singh - 681-9792 Res.

681-3321 [Office]

NEW DELHI: George Mathew

Subscribers and advertisers who wish to contact us by mail are requested to write to Ottawa.

The views expressed through various articles, letters and news reports are not necessarily those of the editor.

Subscription Rates:

CANADA AND U.S.A. — OTHER COUNTRIES:

Six Months $4.50 — One Year by Air Mail $15.00

One Year $7.00 — FIRST CLASS - 1 YEAR

Two Years $13.00 — Canada - $12.00 U.S.A. - $13.00

NEW G-G

Prime Minister Trudeau's Liberal Government have visibly demonstrated their interest in Multiculturalism by recommending Edward Schryer to the post of Governor General of Canada. Thus for the first time a non-English non-French Canadian has been elevated to this important, though ceremonial, position. The new Governor General, by making his first speech after the installation in languages other than English and French as well, did show that he cares for multiculturalism in Canada.

Until very recently the non-English, non-French population of Canada consisting of a third of the population had no entry in the corridors of power. This seems to be changing. Canada as a nation, can ill afford to ignore a third of its population and their tremendous contributions in the building up of this nation.

There are numerous positions in federal and provincial government boards and commissions where the "other" groups are not represented - not even in a token manner. They need similar attention now.

Furthermore, among the other ethnic groups, the visible minority groups such as Indians, Chinese, Blacks, and others who form significant segments need to be given some recognition. Such a measure will also help to reduce prejudicial attitudes to people who are visible because of their skin pigment or features.

Letters

Customs rules praised

The Indian Government would win the gratitude of the several thousand visitors to India every year for the liberalised and fair customs regulations they have introduced as of January 1979. The traumatic experiences of many weary passengers who had to play to the tunes of some unscrupulous customs officers to get a decent exit from the customs shall, hopefully, be things of the past now. It may now be expected that all tourists will be treated as respectable people with worth and dignity until and unless proven otherwise.

The new customs regulations are based on the principle of "mutual trust", that trust begets trust. Let the foreign resident visiting India live upto the expectations of the Indian Government. The first step in this direction for a visitor to India would be to contact the local Indian embassy or consular office and obtain correct rules on customs. The next would be to respect the spirit of the law and be open and honest when they land on Indian soil.

The Government of India has made the move in the right direction. Together let us help India uphold the high traditions of hospitality India has practised over the centuries.

P. Viswanathan
Asst. Professor
Laurentian University
Sudbury, Ont.

Nationalisation abandoned

Chandigarh (IBS) - The Punjab Government has decided to bid goodbye to the nationalisation of passenger transport in the State.

While a small number of routes will be given to small private operators, a major chunk will go to big and established transporters.

According to informed sources, the Government will also insist on any standard criteria to choose new and small operators. This will place the big operators in an advantageous position to grab also the share set apart for the small operators.

A government statement which discussed at length the problems facing the money-spinning industry said lack of funds was forcing it to abandon the nationalisation programme and introduce a new state transport policy.

New bus routes would be given to new and small operators for rural areas because it was not possible for the State to bear such a heavy expenditure to purchase new buses while Punjab Roadways and PEPSU Road Transport Corporation were running in loss, the statement said.

Bihar violence over jobs

Patna - The Janata-ruled Bihar State have had no respite from violence for some weeks now.

In response to the Chief Minister's request, the Union Government recently further reinforced the Central Reserve Police and Border Security Force units deployed in the State with additional battalions to protect railway stations and tracks, post offices and other Government installations from mob violence. The losses on account of the agitation now runs into millions of rupees.

The whole trouble is over reservation of jobs for what is termed as "backward" classes in the State.

The professed intention behind the job reservation scheme, to ensure more jobs for the "backward" classes, is unexceptionable if it were not for political overtones of winning over the socially disadvantaged to the Chief Minister's side. The scheme has indeed sharpened class distinctions and further exposed the "backward" classes to the wrath of the upper castes. Job reservation is a bread and butter issue, and considering the rate of unemployment among the educated, the sharp reaction to the Bihar scheme is hardly surprising.

POLITICIANS' PLAYGROUND

Politicians, of both the ruling and opposition groups, have not helped matters by taking sides over the simple issue of earmarking just 600 jobs a year to the members of the States' 126 "backward" classes. For, this is what the job formula boils down to, as the State Government creates only 3,000 jobs a year, 20 per cent of which are set apart for the "backward" communities.

That the Bihar Government has been compelled to call in the Central Reserve Police and the Border Security Force to aid the efforts of the State administration indicates the seriousness of the violence in the State. Nine fully armed battalions of these security forces have been inducted to man about 100 vulnerable points falling north and south of the river Ganga, particularly railway properties and other vital Central installations. Most of the 93 railway stations where the CRP and BSF have been deployed, have been targets of recent attacks by upper class anti-reservationists.

The troubles have arisen not because of the merit or otherwise of the job reservation decision, so much as the circumstances and the manner in which it has been conceived and is being attempted to be enforced, when job opportunities are glossly inadequate for all sections of educated youth. The matter requires a wise and mature evaluation. But this is precisely what it is not getting on the part of the leadership in office as well as in opposition in Bihar.

On the contrary, both sides are recklessly attempting to exploit the situation for political ends. The result is a veritable caste war of grave proportions.

For Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) this is an ideal battle-ground.

INDO-PAK ACCORD TO STEM SMUGGLING

New Delhi (IBS) - India and Pakistan have agreed to co-operate in preventing smuggling across their common frontiers. The two countries will hold frequent meetings at appropriate levels to exchange information and sort out related problems.

The decision on co-operation was taken at the conclusion of a four-day meeting here between delegations of the two countries.

Urban development favoured

New Delhi (IBS) - Dr. Otto Koenigsberger, the first foreigner to obtain Indian citizenship - which he still holds - is back home leading a team of urban development experts from Britain "to examine areas of collaboration."

Professor Emeritus at London's University College, Koenigsberger left Germany in early thirties because of a "slight difference of opinion with Hitler," got India's first citizenship granted to a foreigner and stayed on to build some of its newer cities, notably Bhubaneswar and Jamshedpur.

"I am, in fact a South Indian, if you want to know," he says, recalling his nine years as chief architect and planner of the old Mysore State. He counts among his "gurus" Sir Mirza Ismail ["the brilliant Dewan of Mysore"] and Dr. M. Visveswaraya.

On his present mission to India, 70-years old Koenigsberger says: "The British Government has earmarked considerable sums for aid to urban development projects here and the only condition is the projects should directly benefit the urban poor". The collaboration could convert urban housing and transport, slum upgrading, environmental improvement, recycling of waste material, etc.

Koenigsberger does not agree with the predominant view of today's experts that migration to the city should be immediately arrested, and, if possible, reversed, to forestall an urban disaster. The drift is inevitable as these migrants, like the pioneers who developed the American West, know they have to break with a past that held no hope.

Saying that rapid urban population growth creates poverty in cities is "a negative reaction." According to Dr. Koenigsberger, it does not create poverty, but only makes it visible.

Rural industrialisation to stop migration "at source," declaring a particular metropolis a closed city, developing alternative townships to divert the stream of migration are all "fashionable negative responses," he infers.

Like an incorrigible optimist, Koenigsberger avers: "The fact that our past attempt has been less than successful is no proof that the problems of big cities are insoluble." At the same time, he says he is not for a minute glossing over the truly daunting problems of housing, transport, health and utilities in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Lagos and Djakarta that are usually cited by the doom-sayers.

"The new approach", he says, "must begin with the quest for policies, plans and the programmes that accelerate the process of urban settlement rather than oppose or retard it." Public programmes are needed that assist the absorption of newcomers in the urban economy that use the city-building process itself for creation of jobs; these migrants should be looked upon as a valuable national resource that needs developing.

Koenigsberger's conclusions are partly based on the case-studies of three example cities-Lusaka and Chandigarh, which have little in common except youth and rapid population growth and Ciudad Guyana in Venezuela, which is a new town. His university is also studying aspects of the absorption process in the comparatively older, larger cities of Pune and Ankara.

"Cities survive in spite of poverty, dismal statistics, accounts of dismayed and depressed journalists and gloomy forecasts of experts. More important, people survive and live longer than their rural forebearers 50 or 100 years ago", he quips.

To revert to his India days, Koenigsberger was personaly invited by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1948 to take charge as Director of Housing in the Ministry of Health here. Housing under health Ministry? "That was the British pattern and I feel it is quite appropriate, for housing is important for the people's health," he avers.

In 1950- in fact on the day the Constitution was passed-he became an Indian citizen. "Mine was the first application to be considered". That act ended his nearly 17 years as a Stateless entity.

His three years in that post were pretty difficult, what with the great refugee tribl. "We built the refugee towns of Faridabad, Nilokheri, Ghaziabad and Gandhi Dham in Kutch." Of these towns, today he is thrilled to see Faridabad. "It is a great success; it has come to life," he remarks.

How does today's Delhi compare with that of his days? Koenigsberger says: "I prefer the Delhi of today. It has become a real big city and very lively at that." He also has a word of cheer for the urban renewal work going on in Calcutta and Madras.

Koenigsberger is among those who believe that India should look at itself for future trends in urban development. "The West is at sea. And, anyway, their population is declining - a phenomenon that may not happen here in the near future," he remarks.

MOVING ?
If you are moving send us promptly your new address.

Canada

By Ravi Sundaram

India has become an important country to visit - just as Israel and Italy are - for Canadian politicians.

The recent discovery of India by politicians from Canada does not come as a surprise as the size of immigrants from India in Canada has steadily grown over the years. In Toronto alone, over 70,000 Indians are estimated to be living and that is a tempting size for any politician. In an election, numbers do matter.

Joe Clark's recent overseas trip was planned by the Progressive Conservative Party keeping the East Indian voters in mind. Traditionally, immigrants tend to vote Liberal as it is the Liberal immigration policy that has enabled them to become Canadians. The point system that removed discrimination on racial and national origin grounds was, in fact, introduced by the Pearson government placing immigrants from all countries on the same footing. It was the Trudeau government that abolished special treatment for immigrants from Britain and her colonies ending the colonial flavour in Canada's immigration policies. The Conservatives, however, seem to go in for the ethnic vote under the leadership of Joe Clark who has spoken highly of the contributions being made by immigrants from all parts of the world to Canada.

Tory planners, however, cram-

Hindu Marriage Chang

[By Raghubeer S. Hooi]

The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976, has brought about significant changes in "Divorce" under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Provisions for "Divorce" are contained under section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

The purpose of the amendment is to make "Divorce" easy and quick and, therefore, to meet this end, necessary amendments have been made to the provisions as contained under section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 by substituting new sections, sub-sections, words or portions and/or by omitting certain portions, words, sections, sub-clauses etc. as and where it was deemed necessary.

"Cruelty and Desertion" had so far been grounds for Judicial Separation under section 10 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, which, after the new amendment are now new grounds for "Divorce" under section 13(1) (ia) and (ib) respectively.

"Cruelty" should be such as to cause a reasonable apprehension in the mind of the petitioner that it will be (a) harmful or injurious for the petitioner to live with the other party. To constitute legal cruelty there must be danger to life, limb, health, bodily or mental, or a reasonable apprehension of it. In order to establish legal cruelty intention to injury is a main element. The party alleging cruelty must prove more than isolated acts of violence. (Baker vs. Baron 1959 All. 516).

"Desertion" of petitioner by the opposite party should be for a continuous period of not less than two (2) years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition and should be without reasonable cause and without the consent or against the wish

...ed

...inue uphold the high traditions of hospitality India has practised over the centuries.

P. Visvanathan
Asst. Professor
Laurentian University
Sudbury, Ont.

...iolence ... jobs

That the Bihar Government has been compelled to call in the Central Reserve Police and the Border Security Force to aid the efforts of the State administration indicates the seriousness of the violence in the State. Nine fully armed battalions of these security forces have been inducted to man about 100 vulnerable points falling north and south of the river Ganga, particularly railway properties and other vital Central installations. Most of the 93 railway stations where the CRP and BSF have been deployed, have been targets of recent attacks by upper class anti-reservationists.

The troubles have arisen not because of the merit or otherwise of the job reservation decision, so much as the circumstances and the manner in which it has been conceived and is being attempted to be enforced, when job opportunities are glossly inadequate for all sections of educated youth. The matter requires a wise and mature evaluation. But this is precisely what it is not getting on the part of the leadership in office as well as in opposition in Bihar.

On the contrary, both sides are recklessly attempting to exploit the situation for political ends. The result is a veritable caste war of grave proportions.

For Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) this is an ideal battle-ground.

INDO-PAK AGREED TO STEM SMUGGLING

New Delhi (UNI) - India and Pakistan have agreed to co-operate in preventing smuggling across their common frontiers. The two countries will hold frequent meetings at appropriate levels to exchange information and sort out related problems.

The decision on co-operation was taken at the conclusion of a four-day meeting here between delegations of the two countries.

...refugee towns of Faridabad, Nilokheri, Ghaziabad and Gandhi Dham in Kutch." Of these towns, today he is thrilled to see Faridabad. "It is a great success; it has come to life," he remarks.

How does today's Delhi compare with that of his days? Koenigsberger says: "I prefer the Delhi of today. It has become a real big city and very lively at that." He also has a word of cheer for the urban renewal work going on in Calcutta and Madras.

Koenigsberger is among those who believe that India should look to itself for future trends in urban development. "The West is at ten... And, anyway, their population is declining - a phenomenon that may well happen here in the near future," he remarks.

MOVING ?
If you are moving send us promptly your new address.

Canada sees India's potential

By Ron Santana

India has become an important country to visit - just as Israel and Italy are - for Canadian politicians.

The recent discovery of India by politicians from Canada does not come as a surprise as the size of immigrants from India in Canada has steadily grown over the years. In Toronto alone, over 70,000 Indians are estimated to be living and that is a tempting size for any politician. In an election, numbers do matter.

Joe Clark's recent overseas trip was planned by the Progressive Conservative Party, keeping the East Indian voters in mind. Traditionally, immigrants tend to vote Liberal as it is the Liberal immigration policy that has enabled them to become Canadians. The point system that removed discrimination on racial and national origin grounds was, in fact, introduced by the Pearson government placing immigrants from all countries on the same footing. It was the Trudeau government that abolished special treatment for immigrants from Britain and her colonies ending the colonial flavour in Canada's immigration policies. The Conservatives, however, seem to go in for the ethnic vote under the leadership of Joe Clark who has spoken highly of the contributions being made by immigrants from all parts of the world to Canada.

Tory planners, however, crammed Clark's schedule with whistle-stop maintreeting in foreign countries in which North American efficiency cannot be expected and in which people take their sweet time in handling routine matters such as moving baggage or security checks. In Bangkok, Clark and his party almost missed their connecting flight to New Delhi. Egypt Air, not well-known for its efficiency, took off without the party's baggage. This foul-up, while doing considerable damage to Clark's image as a statesman, did some good to Indian shirt-makers. Clark and his aides were fine quality made-to-measure Indian shirts while in India.

Like Bob Stanfield's caricature of banana-eating and football-missing, Canadian cartoonists were quick to draw Clark shirtless questioning the Indian prime minister Morarji Desai, "How much you ask for that shirt?" The political damage that the picture of a shirtless Clark will do is not yet known.

Clark must be congratulated for realizing the importance of India in the context of trade. Canada being an industrial nation and a non-military power that has no claim to superpower diplomacy, has great potential for developing its trade with India which is hungry for capital goods (goods used to produce other products) and technology. Next to Japan, India imports the largest amount of Canadian goods in Asia. Canada exported $182,674,000 worth of goods to India in January-October 1978, an increase of 63.3 per cent over the same period in 1977. Canada's imports from India in that period was $52,463,000 an increase of 14.4 per cent from January-October 1977.

Revenue Minister, Tony Abbott, recently led a delegation of Canadian businessmen to India with a view to improving Canada's trade with India.

Ontario Attorney General Roy McMurtry and his wife Ria were in India on a two-week trip at the invitation of the Government of India.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter made a trip to India recently denoting a revision of the U.S. attitude towards India that reflected hostility during the Nixon administration and that of former president Gerry Ford who cancelled his visit to India when Indira Gandhi declared an "emergency".

With U.S. and China talking again, India's strategic importance as a buffer state against Chinese expansion is minimised. As the second largest nation in the world, in terms of population, and the tenth industrial power, India presents a huge market for Canadian and American industries. This fact is underlined by the discovery of India by North American leaders.

(Ron Santana is a freelance writer)

Hindu Marriage Act

Changes in marriage laws

(By Raghubeer S. Honi)

The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976 has brought about significant changes to "Divorce" under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Provisions for "Divorce" are contained under section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

The purpose of the amendment is to make "Divorce" easy and quick and, therefore, to meet this end, necessary amendments have been made to the provisions as contained under section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 by substituting new sections, sub-sections, words or portions and/or by omitting certain portions, words, sections, sub-clauses etc., as and where it was deemed necessary.

"Cruelty and Desertion" had so far been grounds for Judicial Separation under section 10 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, which, after the new amendment, are now new grounds for "Divorce" under section 13(1) (ia) and (ib) respectively.

"Cruelty" should be such as to cause a reasonable apprehension in the mind of the petitioner that it will be (a) harmful or, (b) injurious for the petitioner to live with the other party. To constitute legal cruelty there must be danger to life, limb or health, bodily or mental, or a reasonable apprehension of it. In order to establish legal cruelty intention to injury is a must element. The party alleging cruelty must prove more than isolated acts of violence. (Baron vs. Baron 1959 All. 516).

"Desertion" of petitioner by the opposite party should be for a continuous period of not less than two (2) years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition and should be without reasonable cause and without the consent or against the wish of such party, and includes the wilful neglect of the petitioner by the other party to the marriage, and its grammatical variations and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly.

A petition for divorce on the grounds that the other party is suffering from virulent and incurable form of leprosy or from veneral disease in a communicable form, may now be submitted any time and there is no waiting period of three (3) years to present a petition under the above grounds as was the case before.

The amendments of 1976 have provided for an alternate relief of Judicial separation in divorce proceedings under section 13(a) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, except the petitions filed on the grounds under (ii), (vi), and (vii) of subsection 1 of Sec. 13, if the court considers it just so to do having regard to the circumstances of the case.

Divorce by mutual consent has been made possible now under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 according to the amendments of 1976, under section 13(b), which is reproduced below:

"13B (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a petition for dissolution of marriage by a decree of divorce may be presented to the district court by both the parties to a marriage together, where such marriage was solemnized before or after the commencement of the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976on the ground that they have been living separately for a period of one year or more, that they have not been able to live together and that they have mutually agreed that the marriage should be dissolved.

(2) On the motion of both the parties made not earlier than six months after the date of the presentation of the petition referred to in sub-section (1) and not later than eighteen months after the said date, if the petition is not withdrawn in the meantime, the court shall on being satisfied, after hearing the parties and after making such inquiry as it thinks fit, that a marriage has been solemnized and that the averments in the petition are true, pass a decree of divorce declaring the marriage to be dissolved with effect from the date of the decree."

(This is one of the easiest ways to obtain divorce by mutual consent and in America in some of the States similar provision exists with a slight variation in time).

Another significant change brought about by the above amendments is the lowering down the period from three (3) years to one (1) year under section 14 of the Act to file a petition for Divorce. Now a petition can be filed anytime after the expiry of one year since the marriage was performed. Likewise, under provision to Sec. 14 the period has been stated as one year, i.e., the court may entertain a petition even before the expiry of one year if the other conditions as stated under the proviso are met.

Proviso to section 15 has been done away with and so the waiting period of one (1) year to remarry does not exist. Now the parties can marry immediately after obtaining a decree of divorce if there is no right of appeal against the decree, or if there is such a right of appeal, the time for appealing has expired without an appeal having been presented or an appeal has been presented but has been dismissed.

Every petition under this Act shall be presented to the District Court within the local limits of whose ordinary original civil jurisdiction (1) either the marriage was solemnized, or (2) the respondent, i.e. the opposite party, at the time of presentation of the petition, resides, or (3) the parties to the marriage, i.e. (Husband and wife,) last resided to, then, or (4) the petitioner is residing at the time of the presentation of the petition, in a case where the respondent is, at that time, residing outside the territories to which this Act extends, or has not been heard of as being alive for a period of seven years or more by those persons who would naturally have heard of him if he were alive.

Provision has also been made for two different petitions filed by the respective parties, to be transferred to the earlier one, in case the same are filed in two different courts, otherwise, if the same are filed in the same court, the same shall be heard and tried together by that District Court.

Under the new amendments, provision has been made for speedy trial and disposal of the petitions. Endeavour shall be made to continue trial from day to day and conclude the trial within 6 months from the date of service of notice of the petition on the respondent, and likewise an appeal within 3 months from the date of service of notice of appeal on the respondent.

Now every proceedings under the above Act shall be conducted in camera, and it shall not be lawful for any person to print or publish any matter in relation to any such proceedings except a judgment of a High Court, or of the Supreme Court printed or published with the previous permission of the Court. Any person contravening the above provisions, shall be liable to fine, as provided under the Act.

The amendment of 1976 has provided further a right to the respondent for counter claim as shall be evident from the foregoing. "In any proceeding for divorce or judicial separation or restitution of conjugal rights the respondent may not only oppose the relief sought on the ground of petitioner's adultry, cruelty or desertion, but also make a counter-claim for any relief under this Act, or that ground; and if the petitioner's adultry, cruelty or desertion is proved, the court may give to the respondent any relief under this Act, to which he or she would have been entitled if he or she had presented a petition seeking such relief on that ground.

Raghubeer S. Honi, is a practicing Attorney & Counsellor-At-Law, in New York, and is admitted to New York and Indian Bars.

Book review

Brightening up their lives

Jan Needle:
My Mate Shofiq

GODFREY GOODWIN:
There ain't No Angels No More

Jan Needle in **My Mate Shofiq** shows how an exciting story can be written around the problems of racial integration. Shofiq, a Pakistani boy, arouses the wrath of the local gang by attacking them in order to defend his little sisters. Bernard, who is English, is unwillingly drawn into the quarrel on Shofiq's side and comes to understand the problems of the Pakistani boy's family, learning eventually that Shofiq is a good friend to have in a tight corner. The complicated story is excellently told and moves at a fast, exciting pace.

It is not always, however, entirely convincing. It is hard to believe that Bernard would not have known Shofiq's name, when the two of them are in the same class. Nor is it easy to accept the crude portrait of Mr. Burke, the obtuse and authoritarian social worker. Nevertheless, the book is a conscientious study of a tense situation and, commendably, eschews facile solutions.

To turn from **My Mate Shofiq** to **There Ain't No Angels No More**, by Godfrey Goodwin, however, is to turn from the conscientious to the distinguished. Mr. Goodwin's book, which won the Collins Award for Children's Books for a Multi-Ethnic Britain, is an example of how a mixture of cultures can enrich our fiction. It is the story of a derelict, dead-end street inhabited by people of various races, who are all at the bottom of the social ladder. Into this despairing environment bursts Joe, a black "poet" who makes his poetry out of life rather than words. He begins by making friends with the coloured boy who tells the story and by painting his own house in bright, joyful colours. Gradually the joy and the colour spread outwards to involve everyone in the street, galvanizing the hopeless slum into a carnival of life and friendship. Then, at the climax, the story is given a further twist which changes it from a pleasant fancy into a powerful fable, squashing unreal optimism while leaving a small, exciting seed of hope.

Viewed technically, the book is not perfect. Of its short length, less than a hundred pages too much is taken up with describing the initial dreary situation, so that the story gets off to a slow start. But once this is past, the action gathers speed and the development of attitudes and relationships is sketched in with immense delicacy and humour.

This is not a book about race relations. It is about despair and about people's ability to overcome it and make something good out of a depressing situation. But at every turn it gains power and depth from its multi-cultural setting, which is not observed from without but experienced from within. The book could not have been written in the same way about a purely English street. It is rare and exciting to find a children's book which has such originality and opens up so many possibilities for the future.

Gillian Cross
Times Lit Supplement

Mauli Sharma dead

New Delhi, Jan 12 (UNI): Mauli Chandra Sharma, former president of the Jana Sangh, died here. He was 78.

New satellite

Panaji, Jan. 30 (UNI). - The Indian National Satellite (INSAT) India's domestic satellite with an ultimate capacity of 10,000 telephone circuits, will be launced in the first half of 1981. B.S. Murty, general manager, satellite projects, New Delhi, said here today.

Mr. Murty said, India had recognised the advantages of satellite communication system and, as a first step, it had been decided to establish two main earth stations near New Delhi and Madras. These would establish links with Leh in Jammu and Kashmir, Aizwal in Mizoram, Port Blair, Bicobar and Kavratti.

PRINT FADED

How the army is modernised

By Major General Sushil Kumar, PVSM

How well a country is prepared for its defence is to be judged in the light of what it is up against. A country should select its weapons and equipment with an eye to the kind and size of threat, latest advances in technology, likely environment in future battlefields and, of course, the resources it can afford to invest in its defence, how and in foreseeable future.

All these factors are liable to change. Therefore, modernisation is an on-going process; no country can afford to rest its oars at any time. Whenever a nation neglects to modernise its army, it does so at its peril. A classical example is the battle of Hydaspes (River Jhelum). The magnificent and courageous army of King Porus (Puru), equipped with heavy and cumbersome weapons, elephants and chariots, fared poorly against Alexander's cavalry-oriented army which had better weapons and greater mobility. During the Chinese aggression in 1962, we saw what happens when a belligerant force, equipped with automatic weapons and other superior arms, is pitched against an army that has outmoded arms like bolt-action rifles and lacks in suitable training for fighting in mountains and in logistical support. This conflict also showed how the lack of modernisation affects the morale of soldiers which, in turn, leads to reverses in the battlefield.

Since 1962, our Army has continued to improve its fighting potential, by acquiring new weapons systems and equipments and by bringing about a better utilisation of its manpower, equipment and other resources. These measures of modernisation stood us in good stead during the conflicts in 1965 and 1971.

THREAT ASSESSMENT

The need for modernisation comes from the imperative requirement to ensure that our army and its weapons are more than a match for our likely adversaries. But the process of modernisation is governed by several factors, such as the size of our industrial base, developments in weapons technology abroad, fiscal constraints and terrain of military operations. This is why we have been endeavouring to make, within our country, such weapons systems as are matched by an optimum technological level of our indigenous expertise and are best suited to our requirements of sophistication. Imports of sophisticated military hardware and other stores are carefully planned, primarily to ensure that we build up an integrated and effective total base of weapons systems and equipment.

Changes in internal and external environment that dictate the terms in the process of modernisation are foreseen by systematically and continuously updating the threat assessment. Both equipment and organisation are revised and updated in this process. Current family of weapons and equipment is progressively replaced by those who will remain contemporary in 1980s despite rapid progress of science and technology. The organisation is improved by streamlining establishments and optimising the use of manpower and resources, giving us an improved teeth-to-tail ratio (that between combat strength and the logistic systems) -- and a better value for money.

NEW TANK AND GUNS

In order that our army can wage war better in the plains, it needs more mechanisation, greater mobility, night-fighting capability, greater firepower, an efficient system of surveillance and sophisticated communications. It needs more effective arrangements for command and control. We have already taken a number of steps in these directions and more are planned for the sixth plan period.

Our tank fleet has come a long way from the pre-independence Shermans, Churchills and Stuarts. India-built Vijayanta has one of the best guns, the 105 mm. Its mechanical capability is being improved and there are plans to improve its night fighting capability and fire control system. At the same time, an improved version of our main battle tank is being developed, which will have the latest features.

Mechanised infantry goes with tanks and our future fleet of armoured personnel carriers (APCs) will have better armour and weapons than the imported APCs in service at present. A regiment of mechanised infantry is planned.

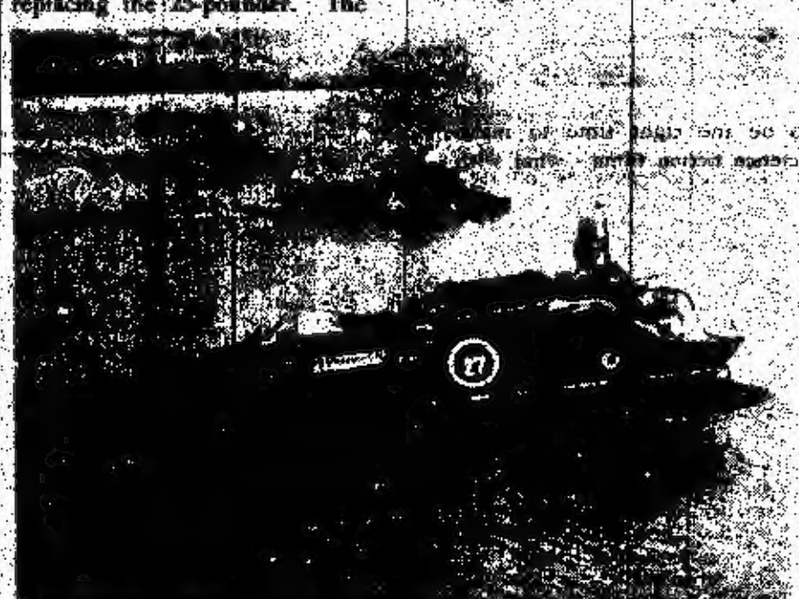
The infantry is already equipped with India-made self-loading rifles, carbines and machine guns. Its main anti-tank weapon, the rocket launcher, is being replaced by another with longer range, greater reliability and higher lethality. A new infantry mortar is being developed. The indigenous anti-tank missile, which is wire-guided, will be replaced by a new generation missile.

Our artillery guns have longer ranges, heavier warheads, greater lethality and better accuracy than before. Indigenously developed 105 mm Indian Field Gun is replacing the 25-pounder. The artillery is now equipped with 130 mm medium guns and its ammunition is being indigenised in all respects. A medium gun to replace the outdated 5.5 inch gun in the mountains is proposed. The India-built L-70 air defence gun system with radar control is there; we need weapons with greater rate of fire and also missiles for use against low-flying aircraft.

Our bridging and assault capabilities are better now but our engineers need to be able to lay better tracks for soft vehicles in desert. They can lay mines mechanically and have both mechanical and explosive mine-breaching capability. India-made aluminium assault boats have been introduced; their outboard motors need to be indigenised.

We are largely self-reliant in communication electronics. A new generation of equipment is being developed to give our field forces a secure mobile radio trunk system which is being set up in stages. The army has a transport vehicle on 7.6-ton chassis. A new family of 'B' vehicles is being developed. Inventory systems in ordnance depots are being computerised. Closed circuit TV and similar modern training aids are being introduced. A systematic review of manpower utilisation has led to a four per cent improvement in the Army's teeth-to-tail ratio within three years.

These are some of the many ways in which the Army's modernisation programme is preparing it to meet future challenge. By taking the best out of its manifold systems, the Army continuously builds itself up into an efficient and effective defence machine, ready to go into action at all times to safeguard national security.



Mechanised infantry on Armoured Personnel Carriers crossing a water obstacle.

Foreigners get Hindi awards

New Delhi - Five foreign scholars have been awarded the "Vishwa Hindi Puraskar (World Hindi Prize) for 1978.

The awardees are Prof. Odolen Smekal of Czechoslovakia, Prof. K. Doi of Japan, Pandit Kamala Prasad Mishra of Fiji, Mrs. Somdatt Buckhory of Mauritius and Prof. R.S. Magregor of Britain.

An art piece, a shawl and a citation will be presented to these scholars. Foreign nationals engaged in writing, research teaching and propagation of Hindi in foreign countries are given this award.

Rajaji's son dead

Madras (IBS) - C.R. Krishnaswamy, eldest son of Rajaji and former news-editor of the Hindu, died Jan. 9, at his house in Thiagarayanagar here. He was 76.

An ardent nationalist, Krishnaswamy left college in 1921 at the call of Mahatma Gandhi. He joined the Hindu in 1923 and retired as news-editor in 1961.

Minerals discovered

Kohima (IBS) — The discovery of coal, limestone andoil deposits besides traces of gold and platinum in different parts of Nagaland by the geology and mining directorate, has placed the state on the mineral map of the country, official sources said Jan. 17.

Indian languages 3

By A.F. Ashtamkar

(Continued from last issue)

TELUGU, numerically the largest of the Dravidian languages, is the official language of Andhra Pradesh. Next to Hindi, it forms the largest linguistic unit in India. Telugu is found recorded from the 7th century A.D. onwards. It's literary form did not emerge until the 11th century when it began to be influenced by Sanskrit. It is today one of the most progressive languages of India.

URDU, the state language of Kashmir, is also used as an additional official language in Uttar Pradesh.
Urdu and Hindi have proceeded from the same source; the Khari Boli speech of Delhi and surrounding areas since the 13th century. The sultans of Delhi, found it necessary to make use of the local vernaculars for administrative purposes. In course of time a synthesis was accomplished between Persian the official language of the Sultanate and Khari Boli speech of the native population by the use of Persian characters. By the 18th century, this hybrid language became the language of the people at court. In the 19th century when the Delhi Sultanate disappeared with the advent of the British, Sir Sayyed Khanrevived Urdu as the language of the Muslims of India. Modern Urdu was thus born. There are numberous Arabic and Persian borrowings in Urdu. Muslim speakers of Urdu use the Perso-Arabic script. It has a rich poetic tradition.

In addition to the 15 National Languages of India, the following languages have a special importance:

BIHARI, a name collectively applied to three dialects prevalent in and around Bihar is composed of Maithili, Magadhi, and Bhojpuri. The official language of Bihar is Hindi.

RAJASTHANI is a name adopted by Grierson to indicate a group of languages in the territorial limits of Rajasthan. The important languages in this group are Marwari, Malvi, Dhundari, and Banjari. Marwari spoken at Jodhpur has a fairly good literature. It is Marwari which often passes for Rajasthani. The state language of Rajasthan is Hindi.

PAHARI is a group of Himalayalan dialects current from Chamba, through Arhwal and Kumaon upto and including Nepal. The main speeches are Garhwali, Kumauni, Chameli, Kului, and Nepali.

MANIPURI is an independent member of the Sino-Tibetan family, providing a connecting link between Tibetan and Burmese. The official language of Manipur, it is also spoken in Assam, Tripura, Bangladesh, Best Bengal and Burma.

ANGAMI, a language of the Sino-Tibetan family, widely used in Nagaland, and KHASI a language of the Austo-Asiatic family used in Meghalaya, have local traditions that are proudly maintained and indeed cherished by its speakers.

ENGLISH, widely used throughout India is a co-Official language in India along with Hindi. It belongs to the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family of languages. Indo-English (or Indo-Anglian) literature is a powerful medium in the country. For all practical purposes, English continues to be the single most effective medium of communication among the educated people of India, between the North and the South, and in institutions of advanced study.

GONDI, KURUKH, AND KUI are Dravidian languages spoken in areas of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Orissa, by more than 1 million people each. TULU is another important Dravidian language in Karnataka.

Caught at customs

New Delhi (IBS) - Two Indians settled in Singapore were caught at Delhi airport early on Jan. 9, for allegedly attempting to smuggle goods worth about Rs. 300,000 through the "green channels" meant for passengers having nothing to declare.

The Customs authorities identified them as Mrs. Radha Govnani and S. Ayayoo, who had come by an Aeroflot flight from Singapore.

It was the nervous face of Mrs. Govnani which made the official suspicious.

Though Mrs. Govnani said she had nothing to declare, the officials decided to search her baggage. She had a large suitcase, an attache case, a handbag and some plastic shopping bags.

When she found that the officials were going to search her luggage, she waved to Mr. Ayayoo who was at another "green channel" counter. This was noticed by the officials.

Mr. Ayayoo was also asked to open his luggage and a search of each of their luggage, allegedly yielded 52 expensive Japanese sarees, 380 battery cells, 250 TV tubes and many more articles.

A personal search of the well-dressed 55 year-old woman, mother of four children, revealed diamonds worth about Rs. 123,000 concealed in her undergarments.

She said she had come to India to fix the marriage of one of her two daughters living in Poona and that the diamonds, which were in the form of six rings, a pendant, a pair of ear-rings, and 22 uncut stones, were her own which she had brought them for wedding.

At the same time, a personal search of the 40-year-old Mr. Ayayoo resulted in the alleged recovery of two wrist watches in his pockets.

Besides, three other passengers, who also came by the same 3 a.m. flight, were caught by the Customs authorities for carrying undeclared goods worth about Rs. 50,000. They were fined Rs. 1,000 each.

This is the first big seizure of smuggled goods at Palam after the relaxation of Customs regulations through the introduction of "green channels".

POLIO EPIDEMIC FEARED

New Delhi (IBS) - Polio is on the increase and may reach epidemic proportions especially among school children "unless country-wide preventive measures are taken," "the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has warned.

Polio among older children and a large-scale epidemic of polio are "only a matter of time." All these can be prevented by the use of polio vaccine," says ICMR in its latest bulletin.

Films

DAAKU AUR JAWAN

Directed by Sunil Dutt
Produced by Jagdish C Sharma

Music: Laxmikant Pyarelal

LARGER THAN LIFE

The basic idea of the film inspired by Mehboob's **Mother India** [1957], which is considered as one of the classics of Indian cinema. The theme of **Mother India** itself was taken from **Good Earth** [1938], the Hollywood film with Paul Muni playing the role of a farmer devoted to and dedicated to the land he tills. **Mother India** was a turning point in Sunil Dutt's screen career as well as private life. His role of a rebel son brought him laurels to a great extent he plays a similar role in **Daaku Aur Jawan** with change in emphasis here and there, stress on nuance there. Instead of the mother, this time it is the father who stalls his efforts to bring justice to the peasantry.

Sunil Dutt and Nargis (who played Sunil Dutt's mother) fell in love during the course of **Mother India** and were married by the completion of the film. In the original version of **Mother India** was **Aurat** [1940], something similar happened. Its director Mehboob married Sardar Akhtar, the leading lady of the film. Nothing has happened in the case of **Daaku Aur Jawan**.

Daaku Aur Jawan is Sunil Dutt's third directorial venture. His first, **Yaadein**, with which he made his directorial debut, was an off-beat venture, a rare phenomenon in the early sixties when it was made. The film won an international award at the Frankfurt film festival. **Reshma Aur Shera**, the second film directed by Sunil Dutt, was a film of great artistic accomplishments and aesthetic sensibility. Its theme was also quite original: non-violence as opposed to violence. As the film was placed in the Rajasthani milieu with Rajasthani dialects, it failed to win appreciative audiences. Now with **Daaku Aur Jawan**, he reenters the directorial field with a loud bang. It is an amalgam of artistic and commercial aspects. Sunil Dutt, an ardent filmgoer himself, has obviously used to great advantage what he has observed in foreign films and uses musical effects to heighten the impact of the visuals. This film establishes Sunil Dutt as a director of great merit, especially so when he plays his own role, a male character. Though his role is the most powerful role in the film, yet he does not imbalance the film by hogging the major footage for himself. He sees to it that each other character is developed properly and given his/her due share in the plot structure. The visual drama is aided by good technical values and strong performances by everyone involved. Before taking us to the climax, it treats us to many mini-climaxes, almost every few minutes.

The theme of **Daaku Aur Jawan** is almost the same as that of **Mother India**: feudal exploitation, right of the tiller to the soil he tills, benefits of cooperative farming and so on. As a realistic picture of the Indian rural scene governed by feudal landlords, very much in existence, it has realistic points but as an unrealistic touches and situations as possible - maybe a concession to the boxoffice which Mehboob would always shun. The moral is the same, the plot twists and turns many, up-dated with a sophisticated villain who is a villain but no brain.

The film's title is deceptive

Smeared Ink

ges

RAJASTHANI is a name ...pted by Grierson to indicate a ...up of languages in the territor... limits of Rajasthan. The ...portant languages in this group ... Marwari, Mewari, Dhundari, ... Banjari. Marwari spoken at ...hpur has a fairly good litera... It is Marwari which often ...ses for Rajasthani. The state ...guage of Rajasthan is Hindi.

PAHARI is a group of ...malayalan dialects current ... Chamba, through Arhwal ... Kumaon upto and including ...pal. The main speeches are ...rhwali, Kumauni Chambali, ...lui, and Nepali.

MANIPURI is an independent ...mber of the Sino-Tibetan ...ily, providing a connecting ... between Tibetan and Bur... ...se. The official language of ...nipur, it is also spoken in ...sam, Tripura, Bangladesh, ...st Bengal and Burma.

...NGAMI, a language of the ...o-Tibetan family, widely used ... Nagaland, and KHASI a ...guage of the Austro-Asiatic ...ily used in Meghalaya, have ...l traditions that are proudly ...ntained and indeed cherished ...ts speakers.

...NGLISH, widely used through... India is a co-Official language ...India along with Hindi. It ...ngs to the Germanic branch ...the Indo-European family of ...guages. Indo-English (or ...o-Anglian) literature is a pow...l medium in the country. For ... practical purposes, English ...tinues to be the single most ...ective medium of communica... ... among the educated people ...India; between the North and ... South, and in institutions of ...anced study.

...ONDI, KURUKH, AND KUI ... Dravidian languages spoken ... areas of Madhya Pradesh, ...ar, and Orissa, by more than ... ...llion people each. TULU is ...other important Dravidian lan...ge in Karnataka.

...istoms

...he marriage of one of her two ...ghters living in Poona and ... the diamonds, which were in ... form of six rings, a pendant, a ... of ear-rings, and 22 uncut ...es, were her own which she ... brought them for wedding.

...t the same time, a personal ...rch of the 40-year-old Mr. ...ayon resulted in the alleged ...overy of two wrist watches in ... pockets.

...esides, three other passengers, ...o also came by the same 3 a.m. ...ght, were caught by the Cus... ...ns authorities for carrying ...declared goods worth about Rs. ...000. They were fined Rs. ...000 each.

...This is the first big seizure of ...uggled goods at Palam after ... relaxation of Customs regula... ...ns through the introduction of ...reen channels".

...LIO EPIDEMIC FEARED

...ew Delhi (IBS) - Polio is on the ...crease and may reach epidemic ...oportions especially among ...hool children "unless country... ...de preventive measures are ...ken," the Indian Council of ...edical) Research (ICMR) has ...rned.

...Polio among older children and a ...rge-scale epidemic of polio are ...nly a matter of time." All ...ese can be prevented by the use ... polio vaccine," says ICMR in ... latest bulletin.

Films

DAAKU AUR JAWAN

Directed by Sunil Dutt and Produced by Jagdish C Sharma

Music: Laxmikant Pyarelal

LARGER THAN LIFE

The basic idea of the film is inspired by Mehboob's **Mother India** [1957], which is considered as one of the classics of Indian cinema. The theme of **Mother India** itself was taken from **The Good Earth** [1928], the Hollywood film with Paul Muni playing the role of a farmer devoted and dedicated to the land he tilled. **Mother India** was a turning point in Sunil Dutt's screen career as well as private life. His role of a rebel son brought him laurels. To a great extent he plays a similar role in **Daaku Aur Jawan** with a change in emphasis here and stress on nuance there. Instead of the mother, this time it is the father who stalls his efforts to bring justice to the peasantry.

Sunil Dutt and Nargis (who played Sunil Dutt's mother) fell in love during the course of **Mother India** and were married by the completion of the film. In the original version of **Mother India, Aurat** [1940], something similar happened. Its director Mehboob married Sardar Akhtar, the leading lady of the film. No such thing has happened in the case of **Daaku Aur Jawan**.

Daaku Aur Jawan is Sunil Dutt's third directorial venture. His **Yaadein**, with which he made his directorial debut, was an offbeat venture, a rare phenomenon in the early sixties when it was made. The film won an international award at the Frankfurt film festival. **Reshma Aur Shera**, the second film directed by Sunil Dutt, was a film of great artistic accomplishments and aesthetic sensibility. Its theme was also quite original: non-violence leads to violence. As the film was placed in the Rajasthani rural milieu with Rajasthani dialect, it failed to win appreciative audiences. Now with **Daaku Aur Jawan**, he reenters the directorial field with a loud bang. It is an amalgam of artistic and commercial aspects. Sunil Dutt, an avid filmgoer himself, has obviously used to great advantage whatever styles of shot taking he has observed in foreign films and the musical effects to heighten the impact of the visuals. This film establishes Sunil Dutt as a director of great merit, especially so when he plays his own lead male character. Though his own is the most powerful role in the film, yet he does not imbalance it by hogging the major footing himself. He sees to it that every other character is developed properly and given his/her due share in the plot structure. The visual drama is aided by fine technical values and strong performances by everyone in the cast. Before taking us to the climax, it treats us to many mini-climaxes, almost every 15 minutes.

The theme of **Daaku Aur Jawan** is almost the same as that of **Mother India**: feudal exploitation, right of the tiller to the land he tills, benefits of cooperative farming and so on. As a true picture of the Indian rural society governed by feudal landlords still very much in existence, it has its realistic points but as many unrealistic touches and situations as possible - maybe a concession to the boxoffice which Mehboob would always shun. The moral is the same, the plot twists and turns many, up-dated with a sophisticated villain who is all bile but no brain.

The film's title is deceptive.

Daaku Aur Jawan is about two brothers - one becomes a dacoit and the other an artillery soldier after their father has foiled their attempts, through pleadings and beseechings, to revolt against the feudalistic system. They come back to the village to fight their battle against the exploitative system and its upholders and in the process to reform themselves.

On close analysis, characters seem to be larger than life. Their sudden transformation from one mood to the other shows weakness in their development. Close-ups inserted at proper places make their telling expressive effect they are meant for. Kanhaiyalal and Om Prakash essay contrasting characters - Om Prakash as the father, honest, tradition-bound and grateful; Kanhaiyalal as the schematic, servile and cunning agent.

Reena Roy looks fetching in colourful rural costumes, all decked with long nails, lipstick, rouge and pencilled eyebrows. She is made to speak some brish dialogue pieces - much to the amusement of the front-benchers. Leena Chandavarkar shines out in one scene at least. Bindu shows her vampish vanity she is known for, film after film, with her customary lip movement. Padma Khanna as peasewali fits the character suitably. Tun Tun evokes laughter she is meant for - this time by taking her bath, for the first time in her career perhaps. Asrani's comedy has become stale by constant repetition. And prey, in which interior village would you find a tongawalla speaking tuzali Urdu with Luckhnavi accent? Looks like Asrani has exhausted his stock of funfilled mannerism.

One watches **Daaku Aur Jawan** with bemused detachment - at the expertise with which K K Shukla, the screenplay writer, has borrowed sequences from many films and fitted them together to make a patched quilt with attractive patterns. Salim and Javed should be proud - other writers are following in their footsteps in the art of stealing, stitching and tailoring suits to fit personalities.

DARSHAK
In Democratic World

Iraq to buy films

New Delhi (IBS) - An agreement was signed here, under which Iraq is to buy 32 Indian films, including Shalimar, Trishna, Ram Kasam, Muqaddar, Sajan Bin Suhagan and the Kannada film Kalla Kulla.

The agreement, worth nearly Rs. 2 million was signed by Azwali the Head of the State Agency of Iraq Films, on behalf of Iraq and by R.K. Shastri, Chairman, Indian National Pictures Export Corporation, on behalf of India.

The Czech TV has selected six Indian films - Chess Players Parsuram; Mrig Trishna, Bhumika, Harake, Deepa and Kokila - for telecasting on the national hook-up. Junoon has been recommended by the team for commercial release in Czechoslovakia.

Ray may film Mahabharata

New Delhi (IBS) - Satyajit Ray told a press conference here January 15 that having ventured into the field of Hindi cinema for the first time with "Shatranj ke Khilari" he would now go back to making Bengali films and only consider making Hindi films once in a long while.

But, he said, he would particularly like to make a film based on Mahabharata in the making of which there were many problems. He would have to decide the language it should be made in and whether it should be a big budget film, in which case it would have to be aimed at foreign audiences as well, creating big problems in its scripting.

"If I can find solutions to these problems, I will probably do a film on Mahabharata," he said.

Ray said that he enjoyed making "Shatranj ke Khilari". "I found it fascinating working for the first time with trained intellectual professionals. I have always been interested in that period of our history and it was very challenging and exciting to do the research and try to recreate the Lucknow of that period."

Ray also spoke of a project to make a science fiction film with Columbia pictures. The project had been shelved for reasons that he could not disclose, but he had received feelers from Columbia pictures again and the film might still be made. Ray said it seemed to be the right time to make science fiction films - what with the success of "Star Wars" and "Close Encounters of the Third Kind."

Fillip to third world cinema

New Delhi, Jan. 12 (UNI) - The symposium of "cinema in developing countries", held here to coincide with the seventh International Film Festival, has recommended that there should be a separate section devoted to the third world cinema at future Indian International Film Festivals.

The symposium, which was organised by the Indian Institute of Mass Communications (IIMC) and spread over three days, also recommended that attempts should be made by Governmental and Quasi-Governmental institutions to acquire film from the third world countries for widest possible screening through all available outlets.

U.P.subsidy for films

Lucknow (IBS) — The U.P. Government has decided to offer incentives to film makers who shoot over 80% of their films on locations in the State. The incentives include a subsidy, a limited tax holiday, shooting facilities and award of cash prizes.

Besides encouraging production of good and low-budget films, the decision will help generate more job opportunities to the people and project the State's life and culture in an effective and realistic manner.

CANADIAN FILM ON INDIA

Madras (IBS) - A film for Canadian children putting India in a proper perspective is being made here by a Canadian film unit brought by Roy McMurtry, Attorney General and Minister for Home and Law of Ontario.

He told newsmen that Canadian children had a wrong idea about Indian conditions and hoped that the film would help remove such ideas.

Bengali film

New Delhi Jan 24 (UNI): "Dooratwa", the Bengali entry in the Indian Panorama of the seventh International Film Festival being held here, has been invited to the international forum of young cinema in Berlin.

The forum forms part of the International Berlin film festival to be held from February 22 to March one here.

Ray to visit Ottawa

Satyajit Ray, one of the world's foremost film-makers, is coming to Ottawa this March to discuss his work as part of a National Film Theatre retrospective.

Ray, the only Indian film director to have gained world prominence, will be at the screening of his newest film **The Chess Players**. The NFT says it hopes to screen a number of his works during his stay here.

Ray has been at the forefront of respected international film directors since 1956 when the Cannes film festival honored his first movie **Pather Panchali** as "the best human document" of the year.

Ray disproved the long-held feeling that India was unlikely to make a great film and has since picked up scores of awards at film festivals around the world.

His films are about contemporary India and its people, but all have universal appeal. Ray himself has profoundly deep Indian roots and a devotion to the country's humanism, but has a full awareness of the country's faults and limitations which he relates fully through his films.

He is a quiet, self-contained man, often thought aloof by those who don't know him well, but considered warm and ebullient by his friends. One New York critic described him as "no dreaming dilettante. A strapping, swarthy chap, with strong features, he talks like a realistic poet, without the slightest foreign accent, looking fresh from the American gridiron."

The Canadian Film Institute is enthusiastic about Ray's visit. The CFI and NFT hope to continue an active policy of bringing some of the world's best film directors, cinematographers, screenwriters and actors to Ottawa to talk about their work.

The Ottawa Journal.

South India film boom

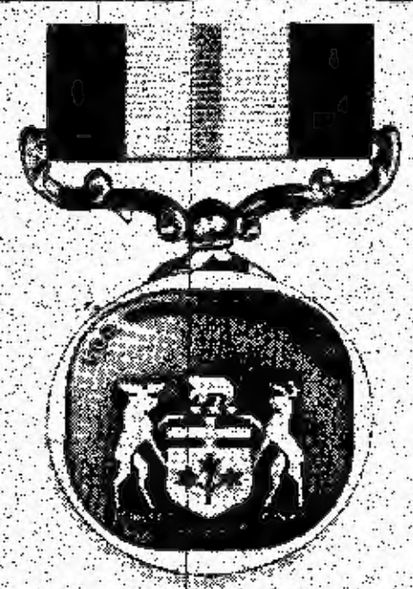
Madras (IBS) — The South Indian film industry has had the biggest ever production boom during 1978. During the year, 388 pictures were released. The previous record was 319 during 1977.

Of the 388 pictures, Malayalam films were first with 129, followed by Tamil 107, Telugu 90 and Kannada 47.

Films produced in other languages in the South were Hindi nine and Bengali, Gujarati, Konkani one each.

During the previous year also, Malayalam pictures emerged first with 96, followed by Telugu 85, Tamil 72 and Kannada 51.

While Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam pictures showed an increase, the number of Kannada films had declined from 51 to 47.



Good Citizenship deserves a Medal

Do you know anyone here in Ontario who-through selflessness, humanity and kindness without expecting anything in return-has made this a better province in which to live?

That's the kind of person for whom the Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship was established.

12 recipients are selected yearly by an independent Advisory Council of Ontario citizens whose honorary chairman is the Lieutenant Governor of the Province.

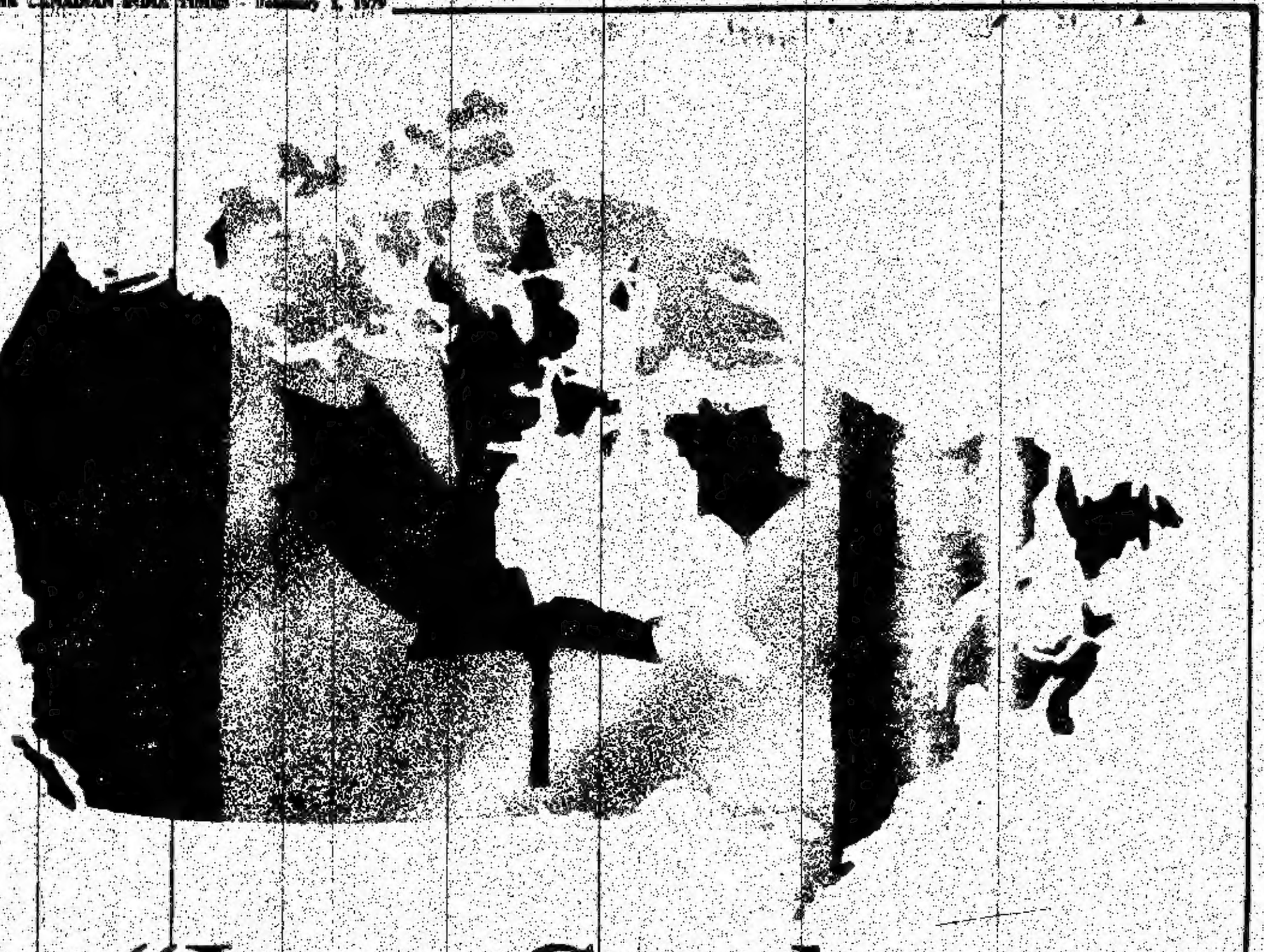
Anyone may nominate a person for the Ontario Medal, and nomination forms are available by writing:

Executive Secretary
Advisory Council
Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1A1

Making a nomination is itself an act of appreciation for good citizenship. All nominations should be received by April 17 1979.

Ontario Medal for Good Citizenship

Smeared Ink



"In one Canada we are all equal"

To make our society really free, every Canadian must enjoy equal opportunity . . . be given an equal chance to get ahead, to serve our country, themselves and their community.

Your Canadian Government, through its permanent policy of Multiculturalism, helps guard and promote this basic right of equal opportunity. Through a variety of multicultural programs and initiative . . . at all levels of business, in all Government departments, the judiciary, and on national boards and agencies . . . Canada is promoting equal opportunity; and is doing it on the basis of each individual's capabilities and talents . . . without any prejudice!

Your Minister of Multiculturalism is dedicated to make sure *all* Canadians enjoy equal opportunity, regardless of their cultural background. He also advises on the activities of your federal Government and works very hard to make sure all federal policies reflect the true spirit of Multiculturalism.

People have come to Canada from many lands . . . have brought with them many fine cultures and skills. That is what helps to make Canada a great country.

When all Canadians, whatever their heritage, share the same rights and privileges, we become a strongly united, truly democratic nation.

Your Canadian Government's policy on Multiculturalism plays an important part in proving that in one united Canada, we are *all* equal.

To present your views or to request information, write to:

Multiculturalism
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

Multiculturalism

unity through human understanding

Honourable Norman Cafik
Minister of State
Multiculturalism

L'honorable Norman Cafik
Ministre d'Etat
Multiculturalisme

The Akali

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The feud bet
the Akalis and Nirankaris on
religion and faith has ende
battles of the street. Since
last more than three score p
have been killed and hund
injured in violent clashe
Amritsar, Kanpur and New D

The Akalis form the po
party of the Sikh comm
which is in power in Punjab.
feud in fact is between the
and the Nirankaris and the
issue is the sacred book o
Sikhs, Sri Guru Granth Sah
The Sikhs allege that the Ni
aris are trying to distort
sacred book and their gu
trying to equate himself wit
prophets of the major reli
faiths like Christ, Moses,
ammed and Nanak.

Guru Nanak said about him
"Nanak, the Nirankari (
Nanak, the worshipper o
formless God." Thus the Ni
aris claim their origin from
Nanak, the founder of the
religion, himself. The Nira
movement could be traced t
days of Maharaja Ranjit Sing
the early 30's of the 19th cen

The Sikhs believe that
Gobind Singh, who died in
was the 10th and the last G
In 1944 Avtar Singh procla
himself Guru and condu
congregations and functions
the style of the Gurus. The
refused to accept him as the
Guru and objected to his b
seated at equal height with
Granth Saheb at the congr
tions. Their differences
serious turn by the 60's but
quenched by mutual underst
ing of religious tolerance wit
Nirankari sect. But the distor
of the Sikh scriptures contin
Guru Avatar Singh died in
and his son Baba Gurucha
Singh succeeded him.

The two main scriptures o
Nirankaris are: the Avtar
and Yug Purush. The former
"even Rama and Guru N
have failed to accomplish the
of revealing God to humanity

Yug Purush, a biography of
Nirankari Guru, says that
meeting held around AD 190
the Almighty all the ea
prophets - Rama, Krishna, M
ammed, Christ and Guru Na
Dev - assembled. All of t
declined His command to go
to the earth and salvage man
from the depths to which it
descended. The Almighty
turned to Baba Avtar Singh
commanded him to go to the e
and lead mankind and the
was respectfully accepted.

In a letter addressed to
followers Baba Gurubachan S
said: "Please be informed
the responsibility assigned
time to time to prophets
Noah, Janak, Rama, Kris
Moses, Christ, Mohammed; I
ir, Nanak and Dyal has now
put on my shoulders by
predecessor, Baba Avtar S
Ji. My duties include revea
God to one and all irrespectiv

Pay hike

New Delhi (IBS) - Indian Airl
took a significant
towards quelling internal lab
unrest by signing a wage ag
ment with the major faction of
Air Corporation Employees
Union guaranteeing airline wo
ers an immediate wage increa
and benefits of 15 to 20 per cen
the present salaries.

The agreement was signed
the general secretary of
ACEU, P.K. Majudmar and
Director (Finance) of Indian A
lines, Kirpal Chand, in

The Akali - Nirankari battle

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The feud between the Akalis and Nirankaris on their religion and faith has ended in battles of the street. Since April last more than three score people have been killed and hundreds injured in violent clashes in Amritsar, Kanpur and New Delhi.

The Akalis form the political party of the Sikh community which is in power in Punjab. The feud in fact is between the Sikhs and the Nirankaris and the basic issue is the sacred book of the Sikhs, Sri Guru Granth Saheb. The Sikhs allege that the Nirankaris are trying to distort the sacred book and their guru is trying to equate himself with the prophets of the major religious faiths like Christ, Moses, Mohammed and Nanak.

Guru Nanak said about himself: "Nanak, the Nirankari (I am Nanak, the worshipper of the formless God." Thus the Nirankaris claim their origin from Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion, himself. The Nirankari movement could be traced to the days of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the early 30's of the 19th century.

The Sikhs believe that Guru Gobind Singh, who died in 1708, was the 10th and the last Guru. In 1949 Avtar Singh proclaimed himself Guru and conducted congregations and functioned in the style of the Gurus. The Sikhs refused to accept him as the 11th Guru and objected to his being seated at equal height with the Granth Saheb at the congregations. Their differences took serious turn by the 60's but was quenched by mutual understanding of religious tolerance with the Nirankari sect. But the distortion of the Sikh scriptures continued. Guru Avatar Singh died in 1969 and his son Baba Gurucharan Singh succeeded him.

The two main scriptures of the Nirankaris are: the Avtar Bani and Yug Purush. The former says "even Rama and Guru Nanak have failed to accomplish the task of revealing God to humanity."

Yug Purush, a biography of the Nirankari Guru, says that at a meeting held around AD 1900 by the Almightly all the earlier prophets - Rama, Krishna, Mohammed, Christ and Guru Nanak Dev - assembled. All of them declined His command to go back to the earth and salvage mankind from the depths to which it had descended. The Almighty then turned to Baba Avtar Singh and commanded him to go to the earth and lead mankind and the offer was respectfully accepted.

In a letter addressed to his followers Baba Gurubachan Singh said: "Please be informed that the responsibility assigned from time to time to prophets like Noah, Janak, Rama, Krishna, Moses, Christ, Mohammed, Kabir, Nanak and Dyal has now been put on my shoulders by my predecessor, Baba Avtar Singh Ji. My duties include revealing God to one and all irrespective of the seekers caste, creed, race, culture, nationality or morals. So whosoever will approach me or any of my apostles will instantaneously be gifted with an abiding perception of Omnipresent God."

The Sikhs object to all these and allege that these are distortion of their basic faith as contained in Guru Granth Sahib. They feel that the Nirankaris are mocking at their scripture.

Another complaint is that the Nirankaris are imitating the infrastructure of the Sikh organisation. They even have a seva dal on the model of the volunteer corps of Guru Gobind Singh. They also wear turban and conduct religious rights on the pattern of the Sikh religion even though they say that they do not belong to any particular religion.

The Nirankaris feel that the Sikhs are disturbed because more and more people from their religion are joining the Nirankari cult. As a result their political organisation, the Akali Dal, is losing popularity and mass base.

India is a secular state and a religious group like Nirankaris cannot be banned. The Akalis objected to the Nirankaris holding congregations and clashes occurred in various parts of north India. On the very same issue the Akalis asked their representatives in the Central Cabinet to resign. The Akali Dal members also resigned from the Working Committee and the Badal cabinet of the Punjab government. (These resignations were later withdrawn following negotiations for a peaceful settlement).

The Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, (the management trust of the Sikh Gurudwaras in India with an annual budget of Rs. 5 crores) adopted a resolution which called for Hukamnama (commandment) to be issued from the sacred Akal Takht asking all Sikhs in India and abroad to never [illegible]. These unprecedented Hukamnama resulted in bloody clashes in many cities.

The Nirankaris were stopped by the Sikh fanatics from holding their annual congregations. In New Delhi they were forced to change the venue of their meeting and pressure was put on the Prime Minister to refuse them permission for the meeting. The government declined to intervene in the religious differences.

Baba Gurubachan Singh has been externed from Punjab. The Punjab government (under the Akali Dal) has set up a review board with a retired High Court Judge as its chairman to find out the truth or otherwise of the allegations that the Nirankari scriptures contain distorted version of the Sikh faith. It would also review the externment order on the Nirankari chief.

If the committee's verdict goes against the Nirankaris, they would go to the supreme court to seek justice.

Pay hike for IA workers

New Delhi (IBS) - Indian Airlines took a significant step towards quelling internal labour unrest by signing a wage agreement with the major faction of the Air Corporation Employees' Union guaranteeing airline workers an immediate wage increase and benefits of 15 to 20 per cent of the present salaries.

The agreement was signed by the general secretary of the ACEU, P.K. Majumdar and the Director (Finance) of Indian Airlines, Kirpal Chand, in the presence of the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner.

The agreement will help restore the punctuality of domestic air services which have been badly hit during the past nine months of wage negotiations. The last agreement expired on March 31, 1978.

The agreement entitles the employees to city compensatory allowance and merges several existing allowances with their pay.

Meeting on Dual Citizenship

The Committee for Dual Citizenship (CDC), set up some time back in Ottawa, has taken its campaign to achieve dual citizenship for Indo-Canadians to India. Dr. S. Rungta, a member of the executive committee of the CDC, has just returned from India where he campaigned extensively for dual citizenship. He circulated a petition prepared by CDC to all members of Lok Sabha and Rajha Sabha seeking dual citizenship for Indo-Canadians.

Dr. Rungta met Mrs. Gandhi and many senior officials in the government during the course of his Indian visit. He will present a report on his visit to a meeting of the CDC to be held in the meeting room of the Ottawa Public Library (Metcalfe & Laurier) at 7:30 p.m. on February 13. Free underground parking is available.

States deficit increases

Bombay, Jan. 27 (UNI): The overall budgetary position of the State has deteriorated so much during 1977-78 and 1978-79 that even with the special central loans of Rs. 5550 million to 12 States to cover their closing deficits at the end of March last the combined overall deficit of all the states in 1978-79 is expected to be of Rs. 400 million.

This is revealed in a Reserve Bank study on the finances of the State Government (1974-75 to 1978-79). The study says the overall deficit will exclude expenditure on flood relief.

The study notes that apart from inadequate financial discipline there has been deceleration in the growth rate of the states' revenues resulting from various concessions and exemptions granted in land revenue, [illegible] sales tax and entertainment tax on the eve of elections. Such a process may retard the process of deepening the tax base of the states.

LIC biggest investor

New Delhi, Jan 29 (UNI): The Life Insurance Corporation of India which is 23 years old has become the country's biggest investor.

The book value of its investments as on March 31, 1978, was Rs. 41065.50 million against Rs. 3819.00 million as on Dec. 31, 1957.

The LIC's new business has also jumped to Rs. 58050 million year of nationalisation of insurance business. The life insurance fund also increased from Rs. 3806.10 million in 1956 to over Rs. 45000 million by March 1978.

Among the major socially purposive investments made by the LIC were in the spheres of power generation, housing, water supply and sewerage schemes and industrial cooperatives.

BEDI HAS NO REGRETS

New Delhi (IBS) - Former cricket captain Bishen Singh Bedi, was dropped for the fourth cricket Test against the West Indies in Madras on Friday. He had no regrets against the Board selection committee's decision.

Bedi, who was going through his fan mail at his office here at the State Bank of India, looked perfectly trim, although slightly dejected, but refused to answer his exclusion from the Test side after almost 61 uninterrupted appearances which saw him bagging more than 250 wickets.

Expulsion and vacation of seat

New Delhi, Jan. 25 (UNI) - The Chief Election Commissioner, S. L. Shakdher, has made it clear that the Lok Sabha Speaker's notification on the expulsion of Mrs. Indira Gandhi was binding on him and that "expulsion means vacation of the seat."

Mr. Shakdher, who began a public hearing on the subject on the basis of doubts raised among others by C.M. Stephen Leader of the Opposition in the House, said the notification of expulsion contained the necessary information.

The Speaker, he said, was the spokesman of the House and he was bound by the notification.

Mr. Stephen earlier contended that the resolution passed by the Lok Sabha expelling Mrs. Gandhi was the basic one. Even the House could not interpret what the consequence of the resolution would be except by another motion.

But the Lok Sabha secretariat had in the notification stated what the consequence of the motion was, Mr. Stephen said.

The notification has stated: "Consequent on the adoption of a motion by the Lok Sabha on December 19 expelling from the membership of the Lok Sabha, Mrs. Indira Nehru Gandhi, a member elected to the Lok Sabha from the Chikmaglur constituency of Karnataka, Mrs. Indira Nehru Gandhi ceased to be a member of the Lok Sabha with effect from December 19, 1978, afternoon."

Mr. Shakdher said it was not within his jurisdiction to see whether there was any contradiction between the resolution passed by the House and the notification sent to him. He said his jurisdiction began with the notification sent to him by the Lok Sabha secretariat.

Mr. Stephen argued that "neither the constitution nor the rules of procedure say that the Speaker has got the authority to declare a seat vacant." The basic question before the commission was "what will bind you -- the decision of the House or anything else?"

As the Chief Election Commissioner called for Mr. Stephen to elaborate his contentions, P.N. Lekhi, appearing for the Janata Party, sought permission to raise his preliminary objections. According to Mr. Lekhi, matters relating to elections were entirely different from the proceedings of the Lok Sabha. The Gazette Extraordinary issued on December 19, the day on which Mrs. Gandhi was expelled from the House, was part of the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Lekhi said that in terms of section 149 of the representation of the People Act, Mr. Shakdher had no power to go into the notification. He had only to execute it. He said Mr. Stephen's communication to the commission had no merit or substance.

Reconstruction army suggested

New Delhi, Jan. 27 (UNI): Union Industries Minister George Fernandes has urged the Planning Commission to urgently consider creating a national reconstruction Army (NRA) to tackle the unemployment problem on a war footing.

In a note presented to the Commission, Mr. Fernandes says creation of a voluntary organization of disciplined individuals endowed with diverse skills will not be a difficult task, "given the will and courage."

To begin with, NRA can consist of one million able-bodied persons above 18 years, can be paid Rs. 100 a month in addition to a diet of 400 grammes of cereals and 50 grammes of pulses a day which is equivalent to the current per-capita availability.

Boeings bought

New Delhi (IBS): Air India has ordered three more Boeing 747 planes worth about 150 million dollars. The deal was permitted by the Government after the Boeing Aircraft Co. terminated the services of its sales agent in Bombay.

The company will henceforth deal directly with the Govt. in the matter of all aircraft sales and the normal commission will be deducted from the sale price of the planes.

Indian Airlines will also augment its fleet by adding three Boeing 747 and four airbuses during 1979-80. The new airbuses will enable the airline to link Goa, Srinagar and Gauhati, in addition to Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore and Trivandrum. The new Boeings will be used to cover the remaining tourist and industrial centres.

Improved bicycle

New Delhi, Jan 29 (UNI): The National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, has developed a new bicycle, which has several advantages over the standard.

The mass production of the new bicycle is expected to start soon.

The new bicycle, which will be cheaper, is designed to carry more than one person. The size of its frame is reduced to make it stronger and lighter. Medium sized standard wheels are used to bring the point of movement nearer to the ground to improve on its safety and stability and to reduce the cost of the wheel. The rim brakes have been replaced by hub brakes to avoid slippage and to stop the vehicle instantaneously. Safety accessories like the lamp and the bell are integrated with the cycle, eliminating extra cost. Further, the cross bar is positioned so low that men and women in traditional Indian dress can also ride the bicycle conveniently.

The new version could be used by all members of the family since the heights of the handle bar and the seat are adjustable by hand levers.

BIG FIRE IN GRAND HOTEL

Calcutta (IBS) - Furniture and machinery worth Rs. 2.5 million were destroyed in a fire in seven store rooms of the 100-year old Grand Hotel.

Smeared Ink

Birla sure of nation's future

Hyderabad (IBS) - G.D. Birla told industrialists gathered here to honour him that to be a success they had to be honest and put in hard work and God would certainly bless their efforts. Those indulging in misdeeds would be punished and those doing their duty with devotion would be rewarded.

Mr. Birla said he did not agree with the criticism that nothing good had been happening in the country and that every day it was drawing nearer to the brink of disaster.

India, he said, had survived many ups and downs over the centuries and no one should have any doubt about its bright future. He admitted on occasions he himself had criticised certain things but his criticism stemmed out of his faith that "we can always do better than the best."

Limitations of solar energy

Bombay (IBS) — Dr. Raja Ramanna, eminent nuclear scientist has disagreed with those who said that solar energy would replace atomic energy and said there was no power source available fully developed, economically proven and safe as atomic energy.

"To say that solar energy will replace atomic power is to fool people on their emotional weakness," Ramanna, the Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, said in his presidential address at the international symposium on resources, engineering and technology. The seminar was jointly organized here by the Centre of Studies in Resources Engineering and Columbia University, New York.

Solar energy was a good source to satisfy domestic needs and should be exploited to the maximum extent but for industrial development there was no other source than atomic reactors, Ramanna said.

Hungarian film wins award

New Delhi (IBS) — The curtain came down Jan. 17 on the 14-day Seventh International Film Festival here with the presentation of seven awards the top of which — the Golden Peacock — went to the Hungarian entry, "Hungarians", directed by Zoltan Fabri.

According to the citation, the film won the award for its "artistic achievement and perceptive analysis" in depicting the story of Hungarian farm labourers recruited by a German landlord during the last stages of the war.

Jain idols found

Panaji (IBS) - Jainism flourished in some parts of Goa and had its big centres at Kothambi in Bicholim Taluka of north Goa during the medieval period.

Three beautiful stone images - one of the Teerthankara and two of Yaksha and Yakshini - were discovered recently near the Chandreswara temple, presently under renovation. This has proved the belief that Jainism had its roots in some parts of this former Portuguese colony.

The discovery of Kothambi proves that a big centre of Jainism existed in this village, situated on the bank of the Mahadai river, according to the Directorate of Archives and Archaeology. The location was ideal for the spread of Jainism as the Jains were basically a commercial people.

The image of the Teerthankara is in the Vajrasana position in Dhyana Mudra (meditation posture), according to the Director of Archives Dr. V.T. Gune, and Dr. P.P. Shirodkar, an archivist.

Yaksha is depicted sitting on a lotus seat holding a citrus (matuluga) in his right hand and a flower in the left hand.

More beautiful is the image of Yakshini, sitting on a double lotus seat in the lalitasana pose. She is wearing ear-rings, a necklace, arm-bands and bracelets. In her right hand is a sword and in her left an arrow.

N-program indegenous

Hyderabad, Jan. 30 (UNI) - Dr. H.N. Sethna, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, said here today that in the field of nuclear programme, India had reached a position where the whole gamut of operations involved in it "is carried out by ourselves".

"We mine and process uranium, we fabricate fuel elements of the best quality in the world, we extract plutonium, a task which even today only half-a-dozen countries have been able to achieve, we manufacture complex nuclear power reactor components and design and build nuclear power plants, all on our own," he said.

Speaking on "self reliance in nuclear fuels and instrumentation" in connection with the diamond jubilee celebrations of the Osmania University, Dr. Setha said any developing country could be "rightly proud of the advances" made by India in the field of nuclear programme.

Kamla becomes Kamlesh

Palanpur (Gujarat) (IBS) — Kamlesh has grown a faint moustache and a scanty beard but his voice is unmistakably feminine.

The voice is not the only telltale evidence of Kamla's "metamorphosis into Kamlesh. At 17, "he is shy with boys and uninterested in sports. Cooking comes more easily.

The sex change kept secret by his parents came about over a period of time and will be complete next summer when he will undergo a surgical operation.

The child was predominantly female at birth. Her under developed breasts and scant growth of beard perplexed the parents who later got Kamla admitted to a high school as a boy after taking the principal and staff into confidence. She was meanwhile taken to the doctor at Ahmedabad when the case of hermophrodite was finally established.

Now that Kamla can lead a normal life as Kamlesh, she was been allowed to stay with some other boys in a rented house.

The change has been accepted by the family. However, people want to make the whole thing a "temasha", his mother lamented.

CHOKING DRY

New Delhi (IBS) - Delhi's prohibition measures in the new financial year, starting April will be "further tightened". An indication to this effect was provided by Executive Councillor Rajesh Sharma.

Though the new prohibition policy is still under formulation, Sharma said its salient features would include increasing the number of dry days, reducing the number of liquor shops and fixing a ceiling on sale by dealers.

1979 is International Year of the Child

Here's what Ontario is doing and what you can do to improve the well-being of our children.

1979 International Year of the Child

The United Nations has proclaimed 1979 as International Year of the Child in order to focus attention on children everywhere.

In Ontario, the Government has always looked at children as our most precious resource and has worked to provide them with the best possible health, education and social programs.

In 1979, we intend to strengthen these services and programs in the belief that the peace and prosperity of the future depends on the well-being of our children today.

However, the Year of the Child to be truly successful in Ontario, must have everyone's support... *your* support.

Only you, as a parent or friend, can provide the love and concern that is so essential to the healthy development of a child.

For more information on the Ontario Government's programs for our children, and a list of suggestions of what you, your organization or community can do during the International Year of the Child, write to:

International Year of the Child 1979,
"Today is for Tomorrow"
Secretariat for Social Development
Whitney Block, 1st Floor
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1A2

Margaret Birch,
Provincial Secretary
for Social Development

William Davis, Premier

Province of Ontario

KITCH

By Mrs. Pre

We have the honor of living
But who can forget last Mar
Bahamas. Quite often I think
months"; I don't seem to mine
always Christmas and New Yea
part drags on and it seems as
days like that, something good
Whether you fancy a light an
vegetable soup will chase the
For something not too heavy to
even a late night show, soups
with homemade soups. Soup
that can be used in countless w
an elegant first course for dinn
for hungry kids on a cold day.
supply is carrot. If carrots
vegetables, they certainly rate
this time of the year when
expensive, root vegetables li
supply; so plan to use them m
I'm very careful in preparing th
eat them. And that's a sham
good source of Vitamin A, wh
good vision, healthy skin, and
obtain our daily requirement
carrot, or one-third cup cooke
very little Vitamin A is lost thr
a way to disguise or dress up
taste new and different. So he
hot with crusty rolls.

CARROT SOUP

1 lb. carrots
2 medium potatoes
6 cups chicken stock or water
3 cloves garlic, crushed
½ pint cream
Salt and pepper
few drops Tabasco
Chopped parsley or coriander

Cut off the tops of carrot and
Cut into small pieces both p
saucepan with the chicken st
and cook gently for 25 minute
cup of the vegetable at a time
the saucepan. Reheat, and a
Bring to the simmering point.
pepper and Tabasco to taste.
parsley or coriander leaves.

Urs expands ministry

Bangalore (IBS) - D.B. Chandr
Gowda, who vacated his Lo
Sabha seat for Mrs. Gandhi, ha
been made a Cabinet Minister i
an expansion of the Council o
Ministers Chief Minister Devr
Urs announced. He is now
member of the Legislative Coun
cil.

Veerashetty Kushnoor, Ministe
of State for co-operation, ha
been made a Cabinet Minister
K.B. Shivaiah, KPCC-I Secretary
is the third Minister Urs added t
his Cabinet. N. Basavaiah ha
been named Minister of State.

With these additions there wi
be 18 Cabinet Ministers and fiv
Ministers of State.

A.G. SHEOREY DEAD

Calcutta (IBS) - Ananta Gop
Sheorey, Editor, Nagpur Time
who had come here to attend th
meeting of the Indian and Easte
Newspapers Society, died after
heart attack.

Maharani to h

Jaipur (IBS) - Mrs. Gayatri Devi
former Rajmata of Jaipur, ha
been appointed chairman of th
Tourism Development Corpora
tion of Rajasthan.

The corporation was constituted
recently with the amalgamation o
the tourism directorate of the
Rajasthan government and the
state hotel corporation. All th

Smeared Ink

KITCHEN KORNER

By Mrs. Pranati SenGupta

We have the honor of living in the Winter Capital of the World. But who can forget last March when snow was in Miami and Bahamas. Quite often I think of February and March as "doldrum months"; I don't seem to mind the first part of winter, as there is always Christmas and New Year's to look forward to. But the latter part drags on and it seems as though spring will never come. For days like that, something good to eat will often make things better. Whether you fancy a light snack or a hearty main dish, creamy vegetable soup will chase the shivers from the very first mouthful. For something not too heavy to warm you up after skating, skiing or even a late night show, soups fit the bill. I am always impressed with homemade soups. Soup is a low cost, easy to prepare, food that can be used in countless ways - as a luncheon dish with toast, as an elegant first course for dinner, as a satisfying snack or as a filler for hungry kids on a cold day. A vegetable that is never in short supply is carrot. If carrots are not one of the most unusual vegetables, they certainly rate as being one of the most colorful. At this time of the year when fresh, green vegetables are quite expensive, root vegetables like carrots and potatoes are in good supply; so plan to use them more in your meal. I find that unless I'm very careful in preparing the root vegetables, my children won't eat them. And that's a shame because carrots are considered a good source of Vitamin A, which is important for normal growth, good vision, healthy skin, and resistance to infection. We can easily obtain our daily requirement of Vitamin A from one average-sized carrot, or one-third cup cooked carrot. It is very nice to know that very little Vitamin A is lost through cooking. Creamy carrot soup is a way to disguise or dress up carrots and potatoes to make them taste new and different. So here is a favorite recipe of mine. Serve hot with crusty rolls.

CARROT SOUP

1 lb. carrots
2 medium potatoes
5 cups chicken stock or water and chicken bouillon cubes
2 cloves garlic, crushed
½ pint cream
Salt and pepper
few drops Tabasco
Chopped parsley or coriander leaves

Cut off the tops of carrot and scrape but do not peel. Peel potatoes. Cut into small pieces both potatoes and carrots. Place in a large saucepan with the chicken stock, bring to a boil, reduce the heat, and cook gently for 25 minutes. Cool. Add the garlic, and blend 1 cup of the vegetable at a time in [illegible]. Return [illegible] the saucepan. Reheat, add a little [illegible] at a time and stir briskly. Bring to the simmering point. Do not boil, it may curdle. Add salt, pepper and Tabasco to taste. Serve hot, sprinkled with chopped parsley or coriander leaves.

Detention was will of God:Desai

New Delhi, Jan. 24 (UNI) - Mr. Morarji Desai says that 19-month detention has been the "most beneficial period" of his life for which "I publicly thank Mrs. Indira Gandhi, then Prime Minister."

"As a matter of fact, I have no doubt that my detention was the will of God. Mrs. Gandhi was His instrument, the Prime Minister says in the third volume of his autobiography, "The Story of My Life," to be released shortly.

"Therefore, there is no question of my blaming her." During his detention, he says, "I lived introspectively."

"How could I improve myself?" he asked himself this question constantly. "What about the blemishes within? Was there tension? Did I dislike anybody?"

He searched within to analyse his feelings towards Mrs. Indira Gandhi and "I realised that I did harbour some resentment against her. But the very act of realisation freed me of such feelings. Since then, I have not harboured a dislike for anybody."

During his detention, Mr. Desai records, "I gave absolutely no thought of my release. I dwelt on the thought of God alone."

"How could I realise him" what could I do to discipline myself for that purpose?"

"Such instrospection in search of the truth had been an "integral part" of his life for many years, he adds.

Mr. Desai says, "during this detention, I could travel within without interference. Such a journey left me free from all worry: even about the conditions prevailing in the country."

"However that did not mean that I was not concerned about things outside: but such concern did not disturb the inner peace. In this state one's judgement becomes clear and one's intellect operates without bias or attachment."

During his detention, Mr. Desai read Tulsidas' Ramayana five times. This continuous contact with Ramayana convinced him that "Bhakti" was as necessary as "Karma." "Every time, I read it, I learned something new," he says.

These readings of Ramayana also taught him that "Bhakti" helped in achieving "Anaskta Karma." They also helped him to increase the intensity of "my devotion to God." This gave him complete peace of mind.

Previously, he used to believe there were three separate paths to self-realisation: "Jnan," "Karma" and "Bhakti."

Afterwards, he realised that "Karma" and "Bhakti" were the same." Mr. Desai argues: When "Karma" is prominent, "Bhakti" is supplementary: When "Bhakti" is prominent, "Karma" is supplementary. When you reach total "Bhakti", there is no "Karma".

He also realised that "Bhakti" is complete self-surrender to God, and without such surrender "Anasakta Karma" does not become possible."

Earlier in his life, Mr. Desai says, he had tried to surrender to God. During this detention he realised that his surrender had never been total. "Now my mind became capable of total surrender. "I think this was my greatest gain during these 19 months of captivity."

Mr. Desai vividly describes the scene of his arrest: "when I was told at 4 am on June 26, 1975, that the police had come for me, I was not surprised or shocked. As a matter of fact, my frame of mind did not change in the slightest. I took it as an occurrence. I must add however that I had not expected police to come that morning and come to take me to prison. Even so, I was not surprised because while returning after addressing the meeting at Ramlila grounds the evening before, I had noticed many policemen on the roads. I suspected then something was brewing."

In fact, police first came at 2.30 am. When his servant told them that Mr. Desai was asleep, they did not disturb him. They came again at 4 am Mr. Desai told them that he would take an hour to get ready.

He had his bath and shave, performed "Puja" and came out in the corridor exactly at 5 am where police were waiting for him.

He did not take much luggage with him. All that he took were: two pairs of clothes, a spinning wheel and a few other things, including two or three books.

He was first taken to a police station in a taxi. From there he was transferred to another vehicle.

After 20 minutes, Mr. Desai asked the police officer, accompanying him where they were taking him. "To sohna tourist centre, he was told.

"Two police officers were with me in the car: one in the seat [illegible] I was seated and [illegible] in the front, they were polite and courteous."

He reached Sohna, in Haryana, at about 6 a.m. at the same time, Jayaprakash Narayan was also brought there.

"My vehicle overtook his vehicle. We both alighted at the same time. We spoke to each other briefly. We were put in adjacent suites."

On his arrival, Mr. Desai was asked what he would like to have for his meals. His reply was: milk and fruit.

He says: "that morning at Sohna, I made the decision not to take cooked food any more. Ever since I have lived only on milk and fruits."

In the beginning his room was not locked from outside. Nor did he lock it from inside. However, after a couple of days, he found it locked from outside.

He recalls "I told them that if they continued to lock from the outside, I would lock it from the inside." Then they stopped the practice.

On his arrival, he also remembers having asked for newspapers. But they were not supplied. On the second day he asked for them again and was told that they had no orders to do so.

Then, Mr. Desai says: "I told them, if I do not get the newspapers day after tomorrow, I would not take food." He received the newspapers the following morning. On reading them, he came to know of the censorship which, he says, was "much stricter" than those of the British days.

However, Mr. Desai told them he was not a thief that he should walk in the dark. "If I was not allowed to go out in the morning for a walk I would not do so in the evening either.

After three or four weeks, Mr. Desai's daughter-in-law, Padma came to see him. A lawyer friend, H.K. Thakore (Bhanabhai), was allowed to see him in his capacity as his advocate, who suggested to go to court to establish his right to interviews.

Mr. Desai records: "I had no interest in doing so. But my daughter-in-law had gone to court on her own. Only after four weeks of my detention was she allowed to see me. My son, Kantilal was in U.K. at that time. Had he returned, he would have been arrested. His house was searched by the police, but they found nothing of interest to them."

Reading the newspapers between the lines, Mr. Desai discerned the "havoc brought on our people through fear. This trait has been inherent in our country for several centuries. I was deeply upset..... but, at no time in our history was fear so pervassive and intense as in Mrs. Gandhi's time."

He came to know of the family planning excesses from policemen detailed to guard him. They also told about the riots in nearby villages.

Once the notorious dacoit Sunder was believed to be in the vicinity. He recalls that three trenches were hurriedly dug in the compound of Taoru Rest House, where he was shifted later, to defend it against Sunder.

He did not get his mail at Sohna but he says he did not bother to inquire why.

Later at Taoru, for the first six to eight months, he received both mail and newspapers. He got copies of Commerce weekly at the beginning. But all of a sudden the mail stopped. Neither did he receive Lok Sabha papers. Visitors brought periodicals and books. In addition to Bhagwat and Ramayana, the books that he read were: Yoga Vashist, Gunnar Myrdal's book on World Poverty, some books on economics, Narad Bhakta Yoga, Future Shock and a book about Socrates.

Although he had taken two pairs of clothes with him, he asked to be provided with additional clothes which he got after ten days.

First they got readymade pyjamas and shirts from the Khadi Gramodyog shop. Later some were specially tailored for him. After he received the prison clothes, he did not use his own. In winter they gave a sweater also and a pair of shoes.

He asked for razor blades but not for shaving soap since I use soap only to wash my hands. One cake of soap lasted me for more than a year."

On ekadashi days when he fasted they gave him sugarcane juice once a day. On other days, he drank carrot juice in the morning.

He was provided with an air conditioner at Taoru but power failures were frequent. On one or two occasions the air conditioner failed for 15 days at a stretch. The police officers suggested to him to sleep in the open. "I preferred to remain inside since sleeping outside would have inconvenienced them," he adds.

Urs expands ministry

Bangalore (IBS) - D.B. Chandre Gowda, who vacated his Lok Sabha seat for Mrs. Gandhi, has been made a Cabinet Minister in an expansion of the Council of Ministers Chief Minister Devraj Urs announced. He is now a member of the Legislative Council.

Veerabhetty Kushnoor, Minister of State for co-operation, has been made a Cabinet Minister, K.B. Shivaiah, KPCC-I Secretary, is the third Minister Urs added to his Cabinet. N. Basavaiah has been named Minister of State.

With these additions there will be 18 Cabinet Ministers and five Ministers of State.

A.G. SHEOREY DEAD

Calcutta (IBS) - Ananta Gopal Sheorey, Editor, Nagpur Times, who had come here to attend the meeting of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society, died after a heart attack.

Sadana honoured

Dr. Y.N. Sadana was recently honoured by being made a Fellow of the Institute of Metal Finishing (F.I.M.F.) in recognition of the esteem in which his work is held by specialists in the metal finishing field. The Fellowships are awarded as a recognition of significant research contribution in the field of metal finishing.

Dr. Sadana is a Professor in the Chemistry Department of Laurentian University and President of the India Canada Assn. in Sudbury. Besides this he is very actively involved in community activities in the city.

FORMER OLYMPIAN PASSES AWAY

Bombay (IBS) - Former Olympian footballer Pappen Verghese died recently after a brief illness.

Pappen played as full-back for India in the 1948 London Olympics. He represented Bombay and Tata Sports Club and had donned India's colours at many Internationals.

Maharani to head tourism body

Jaipur (IBS) - Mrs. Gayatri Devi, former Rajmata of Jaipur, has been appointed chairman of the Tourism Development Corporation of Rajasthan.

The corporation was constituted recently with the amalgamation of the tourism directorate of the Rajasthan government and the state hotel corporation. All the assets of the hotel corporation have been transferred to the tourism development corporation.

Her status shall be that of a cabinet minister.

A former member of Parliament, Mrs. Gayatri Devi was detained in Delhi's Tihar Jail during the Emergency.

Smeared Ink

CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIALS

Well settled, M.D., tall, slim, handsome, cultured, sophisticated, appreciate best in life wishes to correspond with similar female below 30 years, above 5'-4"; only consideration girls' qualities. Serious parties only need reply with full details, caste no bar - early marriage. M-1507, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for handsome Jat Sikh from good family, age 37, mechanic. Well established. Please send most recent picture and details to M-1508, The Canadian India Times.

Parents invite matrimonial correspondence for a handsome Sikh engineer, 28, well settled US citizen. Write with full details and photograph. M-1509, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a 26 yr. old Jat Sikh, tall and educated in Public Schools, now a Canadian citizen, belongs to a respectable family of New Delhi. Girl's beauty and merits main consideration. Nothing else. Send detailed reply with photograph to M-1510, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for a tall (5'-5") fair complexioned and beautiful Bengali Hindu girl (21), B.A. student in Calcutta. Sister and brother-in-law settled in Toronto. Please reply to M-1511, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a Punjabi gentleman, 26, 5'-8" tall, M.Sc. in Physics and M.Sc in Computer Science from Canadian Universities. Well settled, working as a system analyst in Ontario. Professional girls need apply - no bars. Please enclose immediately returnable photograph to G.S. Jolly, 98 Maxham Drive, Sydney, Nova Scotia, B1S 2A1 - (902)-562-4441.

Suitable match for good-looking, a non-Catholic, Kerala Syrian Christian girl, 23, doing office work, earning $8,000. Relatives of boys in India with professional qualifications or graduation encouraged to contact M-1512, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for Canadian Jat Sikh gentleman, 30, 6'-4" tall, M.A. M.Ed, well settled in Canada. Girl is the main consideration. Girl should be at least 5'-6". Early marriage. Caste no bar. Write in details with photograph to G.S. Sidhu, 1321 Bernard Road, Windsor, Ontario. N8Y 4K2.

Charming professional Punjabi lady, 34, 5'-4" wants to marry unattached professional Indian 34-40. M-1478 or phone (416)-494-2796 - The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from a young medical doctor preferably a specialist for a 20 years young, pretty, doctors daughter, well cultured and versatile. Punjabi Khatri family of high class professionals, well settled in Canada. Please forward full particulars with returnable photograph to M-1490, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for Vaishya Agrawal boy, 24, Canadian citizen, graduate, 5'-9", 140 lbs, well settled in his own flourishing business. Family highly placed in Canada. Please correspond with full particulars and photograph M-1498, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for a Ramgarhia Sikh girl, 22, M.A. English, 5'-1". Please forward full particulars with returnable photograph to M-1492, The Canadian India Times.

Canadian citizen, Jat Sikh young lady, 27, 5'-5", 110 lbs, slim, innocently divorced, wishes to correspond with professional (preferred medicine) Jat Sikh gentleman of approximately 30 with landed immigrant or non-landed immigrant status. Widower or divorced without children most welcome. Send picture and details to M-1494, The Canadian India Times.

Nice girl required for Hindu boy, accountant, 27, 5'-6". The girl should be presently residing in Canada or U.S.A. Please write M-1496, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from Indian Christian boy 25-30 with good qualification and job for attractive East Indian Christian girl, 22, 5'-4" Canadian Citizen with Secretarial training working for established firm. Write with details and enclose recent photo to M-1501, The Canadian India Times.

Goodlooking and well-established match for Professional Punjabi Hindu divorced girl, 31, 5'-4" affectionate and talented. Returnable photograph appreciated. M-1502, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted educated handsome Khatri match for a beautiful Punjabi girl, 24, B.A., 5'-3", immigrant on salaried employment. Write Box 4545 Station D, Hamilton, Ontario L8V 4S7.

Wanted established Bengalee gentleman for Brahmin girl, 23. Details: Batabyal, 87 Dalehurst Drive, Ottawa.

Wanted suitable match for beautiful Brahmin girl, 18, 5'-2", B.A., from Punjab, Address correspondence to J. Bhanot, 42 Strath Lane, Dartmouth, N.S. B2X 1Z3.

Canada to resume industrial aid

New Delhi (IBS) — Canada will soon resume industrial aid to India, the Canadian Minister of National Revenue and Minister of State for Small Business Anthony Abbott, said in an interview here, Jan 8.

Canada had stopped industrial aid after the Pokharan nuclear experiment in 1974.

Abbott said that his government was already having detailed discussions with the Indian Department of Economic Affairs in the Finance Ministry on the issue.

The areas where aid will be forthcoming include agriculture, telecommunications, railways, hydel power generation and transmission, civil aviation and transport, oil and natural gas development and forestry, he said.

Abbott said the Canadian company, Pratt and Whitney Aircraft of Canada Ltd. has submitted detailed proposals to the Government of India for the manufacture of PT-6 engines in collaboration with Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. The engine, besides being used in the small aircraft for the third-level air services, could also be used for helicopters, which India is already manufacturing. The Canadian company has already produced 15,000 such engines.

Abbott, who is leading a business mission comprising 20 senior businessmen and Government marketing officials will be exploring possibilities for setting up joint ventures in India.

This is the largest Canadian delegation ever to visit India. The areas of interests of the businessmen include engineering consultancy, aero-space, telecommunications, newsprint machinery, oil and mining equipment, fertiliser and architectural services.

Abbott saw greater scope for setting up joint ventures not only in India but also in third countries. He did not think the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) posed any problem in this regard. Already, a number of Canadian companies have diluted foreign equity according to the regulations of the Act, he said.

He felt there were now tremendous opportunities for India to boost its exports to Canada in the non-traditional items like light engineering goods, electronics, leather and sports goods where it has acquired considerable amount of sophistication.

Abbott, however, did not foresee any possibility of cooperation with India in the nuclear field where, as he said, both sides have agreed to disagree taking into account their national interests.

Asked about the recent trend among the developed countries about adopting protectionist policies, he said Canada favoured easing of trade barriers all over the world. "It is most undesirable to adopt such policies," he said. As far as Canada was concerned it was importing 65 per cent of its total requirement and 25 percent of its national income was through imports.

As to the writing off of debts of the developing countries by the developed countries, including Swedon and Britain, Mr. Abbott said Canada has already written off debts of about 259 million Canadian dollars.

As for India which has acquired a unique place among the developing countries, Canada charges no interest on its loans with a 40-year repayment period and a 10-year grace period.

He said Canada would welcome the proposals for setting up an Indo-Canadian joint commission for increasing bilateral economic relations. He, however, felt that economic relations between the two countries should be further strenthened for launching such a comission and it should be able to do some concrete business other than mere "window-dressing".

Tatas revelation

Bombay (IBS) — One of India's top industrialists, J.R.D. Tata, was offered a tempting bait by Steel Minister Biju Patnaik — that of being made the "czar" of the entire integrated steel industry of India if he agreed "voluntarily" to the Government's takeover of Tata Iron and Steel Co. (TISCO) of which he has been chairman for more than 40 years.

Tata has revealed this in a memorandum circulated to the members of the National Executive of the Janata Party to emphasise that the quality and integrity of TISCO's management are duly recognized by the Government.

Thus, says the memorandum, "mismanagement, or even poor management" could not be a possible ground for nationalizing Tata Steel.

Prerecorded stereo cassette tapes of music in different Indian languages and cuisine books. Write for free catalogue. Dealer inquiries welcome. CSV Media Inc. Box 34, Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0, Canada.

Agents Wanted For

SOUTH INDIAN MOVIES

Brand new Malayalam movies like "MANIMUZHAKKAM" "Garvavaram Kaaveri", "AALDIGANAM" and many other hit films in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, and Malayalam are available for LIMITED/UNLIMITED screening anywhere in Canada, even for the smaller communities. Please contact: Khalis Enterprises Ltd. Film Division, 7411-90th Ave., Edmonton, Alberta Canada T6E 0W8 Phones: (403) 462-1461 or 433-9336

Pirri's Dixieland Market Ltd

Getting Bigger and Better

Here now to serve you at two locations:

Retail: 1108 Pharmacy Ave. (at Lawrence) Scarborough, Phone: 759-8473

Wholesale: 1052 Birchmount Rd. (1 block N. of Eglinton Ave.), Scarborough, Phone: 759-5214

specializing in Indian Delicacies like fresh karela, chillies, dals, pickles, okra, patna rice, basmati rice, Indian condiments etc. Also available Syrian (unleavened) bread.

You Name it .....We Have It....Quality High.....Prices Low.....

Subscriptions

☐ Enclosed is my cheque for $12.00 for a two years' subscription to the CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

☐ Enclosed is my cheque for $ 7.50 for a year's subscription to the CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

☐ Enclosed is my cheque for $4.50 for a six-month subscription to the CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

NAME (Please Print).....

ADDRESS..... Apt. No.....

.....

161 DALHOUSIE ST OTTAWA, CANADA K1N 7C3

U.S. cheques, please include an additional 25 cents to cover service charges.

Majority of scientists for N-explosions

Hyderabad (IBS) — An overwhelming majority of scientists favour continuation of India's underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, according to a sample survey conducted among scientists participating in the Indian science Congress here.

A cross-section of scientists from various disciplines, coming under various age groups, numbering 30 were interviewed by a team of reporters on the basis of a questionnaire on important national issues concerning science and technology.

The scientists were asked whether India should continue its peaceful nuclear explosions.

About 77 percent of scientists said they were for peaceful nuclear explosions. The others said they did not serve any purpose in national development.

The opponents of nuclear explosions also felt that these experiments could lead to radioactive hazards.